IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 55,956—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be
Addressed.

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
17th May	PERSIA	8000	......	...
21th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	......	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	......	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	..
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day f sailing. All Passengers must attend at hat place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board he Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay ortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking assengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, nd return tickets are issued on favourable erms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June.
Nippon	6350	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela	4260	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

o Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
o Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
o London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
o London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

ETURN TICKETS available for TWO EARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via ieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and her routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

issued to return either by Messageries ritimes from Marseilles, or Societa zionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa Naples to Bombay, or by North German yd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

TEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-NG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passes apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 19th May	11 a.m.*	P D. & C. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 22nd May.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 23rd May	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 22nd May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	,, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
17th May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Sparta	5415	17 May	..
City of Manchester	5551	..	21 May
City of York .... P	7310	..	31 ,,
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Athens	5594	1st July	..
City of Lahore .... P	6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris	9200	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	29	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cobu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow

Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan

New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Tienstin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ......Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS........ ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Lioyaang
London
Lyons
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchang
New York
Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur.
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tilhling
Tienstin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO
Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Armitsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin

Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newara-Eliya
Aden (Camp).
Aden (Steamer point).

Zanzibar
Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisumu
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150o in cases.
White Rose 150o ,, ,,
Chester 125o ,, ,,
Devoe's 125o ,, ,,
Monkey 125o ,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM
CO. (INDIA), LTD.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and from SUNDAY, 18th May, owing to the ALTERATIONS that are being carried out at Chinchpokli and Currey Road Stations the existing entrances on the West or Down side of these Stations will be CLOSED. All Passengers must enter and leave these Stations until further notice from the East or Up side of the line.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th May, 1913.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WASUDEO LAXMANRAO REGE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sheriff's Bailiff.
BHASKER SHRIDHAR JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tub Manufacturer.
VIRJI MEGHJI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain Merchant.
BANDEALLY EBRAHIM PASSAYA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
CANJEE JEEVANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
HENRY WILLIAM POYNTZ, late Major, The Sherwood Foresters.
PITAMBER KANJI, late of Bombay, Kutchi Dossa Oswal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.
NANABHAI NAGINDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.
(Miss) BEATRICE L. BRIGHTWELL, late of Bombay European, a Nurse in the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.
F. L. NICOLLS, late a Master in the Daly College, Indore Residency, European.
DINSHAW DHANJIBHOY WELLINGTON, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Carding Master.
FREDERICK BINGHAM, late of Karachi European.
THOMAS CRAMPTON PENNINGTON late Piano Tuner and Dealer in Pianos, Bombay, European.
GANPAT BABAJI ARGADE, late of Bombay, Deshastha Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Bond Writer.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 16th day of May, 1913.

THE estate of the late THOMAS CRAMPTON PENNINGTON of Bombay, Dealer in Pianos, having come under the Undersigned's administration, offers are invited for the PURCHASE as a going concern of the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the business of the deceased, carried on at Convent Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General, High Court,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices. Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW,

OLD TIME: OLD PRICES.

NEW PROGRAMME.

ONE WEEK MORE

Miss GEORGIE CORLASS

MR. HARRY QUININGBOROUGH.

If you have heard them,
You need no invitation.

If not, **WHY NOT?**

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT.

THE VERY LATEST
IN FILMS
MISS PHYLLIS DARE
AND
MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH
IN
SPECIALITY DANCES.
With the full chorus from the
LONDON GAIETY
THE TURKEY TROT
THE LATEST WALTZ
THE ARGENTINE TANGO.

DO YOU LIKE THRILLS?

THE BLACK MASK

is full of them.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

Told by the inimitable "Jim."

And many pictures from Home and abroad.

BOXING.

MAY 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

COMMENCING AT 9 P. M. NIGHTLY SHARP.

COOPERAGE ENCLOSURE.

TWELVE THREE ROUND FIGHTS, each Night and the following Contests:—

6 ROUNDS.

Monday, 19th.—
Pte. Feast, 1st S.F. (Bantam Weight Champion of Regt. and Runner up 9th Divn. Tournament.) V. Pte. Burns, Loyal North Lancs. (Bantam Weight Champion of Regt.)

10 ROUNDS.

Tuesday, 20th.—
Deputy-Inspector Melville (Middle Weight Champion of Bombay.) V. Pte. Kinnard, Loyal North Lancs. (Middle Weight Champion of Regt.)

10 ROUNDS.

Wednesday, 21st.—
Pte. Plant, 7th Dragoon Guards (Bantam Weight Champion of India.) V. L. C. McCarthy Cheshire Regt. (Bantam Weight Champion 9th Divn.)

10 ROUNDS.

Thursday, 22nd.—
Pte. Sly, Middlesex Regt. (Light Weight Champion 8th Division.) V. Pte. Makins, Loyal North Lancs. (Light Weight Champion 6th Divn.)

5 ROUNDS.

Friday, 23rd.—
Boy Crump, 1st S.F. (Boy Champion of Regt.) V. Boy Champion of B. V. A. Cadets.

Saturday, 24th.—
Finals of 10 Competitions.

SPECIAL FEATURE.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

PRICES of ADMISSION:—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, SEASON TICKETS to Reserved 1st and 2nd Class Seats Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 respectively.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to 3rd and 4th Class Seats.

* RESERVED SEATS from Messrs. McALPIN and Co., and Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per " *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* I printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 17th May 1913.

THE PROGRAMME.

1. TROUBLESOME BABY.................................... (Comic).
2. CORSICA.................................... (Views).
3. THEIR LIVES FOR GOLD.................................... (STAR FILM).
4. GAUMOUT.................................... (GRAPHIC).
5. } WRECK OF AURORA .... (STAR FILM).
6. }
7. CALINS AS A JERRY BUILDER ....

PRICES Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.

Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbadevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. Al. matearils stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

---

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Bourse, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¾ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED.—A good PIANO accompanist for Violin practice twice a week. Apply stating terms to Box No. 745, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

TO CONTRACTORS—WANTED immediate OFFERS for over 2,000 feet of wall (blue stone and Porebunder Stone) Window Frames, Sashes, Marble Steps, etc., Apply

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LD.
or
HALL & ANDERSON,
Architects,
Whiteaways Buildings.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, to carry on sale of Swadeshi Cloth to work on Commission. A Deccan Hindoo prefered. Apply to

SHELLIM & Co.,
32, Church Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOK-BINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette

---

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

AN ALL-ROUND PROGRAMME. PICTURES TO PLEASE.

THE GIRL WITH THE GUN.

AN EXCITING STORY OF LIFE IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

If you want a really thrilling Picture, don't fail to see this.

SEE ALSO:—

1. HAPPY-GO-LUCKY TIM................ (Comic).
2. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR........... (Coloured Comic Play).
3. THE BEGGAR BOY .... (Drama).
4. THE COASTS OF NEW ZEALAND... (Travel).
5. BEWARE OF THE DOG!.............. (Comic).

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

At 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS AND ELECTRIC MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from the Executor, of the will of the late J. N. Tata Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell ON SATURDAY THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, AT 3 P. M. (S. T.) AT THE PREMISES OF THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, APOLLO BUNDER, FORT, the following by public Auction.

2 main switch boards of 3 panels, Arc lamps of 20, 10 and 3 Amp. power, Lilliput Arc Lamps, one 4 seated Hydraulic Lift complete with its cage guides, pipes, steel ropes, etc This lift can be worked by a water tank on the roof and works 100 ft. per minute to the height of 80 feet. The cage is fitted with ordinary safety apparatus and gear, etc.

The above goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white grey and coloured piece goods and the following furniture such as:—

Cupboard, arm and armless chairs, easel, hat stands, wall brackets, tiled teapoys, octagon marble table, washing and dressing tables, iron and teakwood bedsteads, phonographs and records, iron safes, etc.

At 3 p. m. (S.T.)

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of Virji Meghji, deceased, such as gold and enamelled, ramnami, tanmania, kauthi, gathan, javahar, lat, kaps, kadas, patlies, bangles, chandanchuri, noserings tholias, ivory bangles, and silver pots, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several Gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 2-cylinder 12 H.P. 6 seated D'Dion Motor Car No. 625, nearly new. May be seen at the the garage of the French Motor Car Co, at New Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

SALE on WEDNESDAY
the 21st May, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st Inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Company are instructed to sell by public Auction in the shop on Esplande Road, Fort, near Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, of a furniture Merchant, closing his business, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mirror back side boards dinner waggons, wall mirrors, cabinets, glass door show cases, glass door cupboards, mirror door almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, fancy cabinets, sets of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, low chairs, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE on FRIDAY, 23rd May,
at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On FRIDAY the 23rd Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, corner cabinets, carved blackwood furniture, rich table ornaments, maplien and China vases, marble clocks, standing hall lamps, 400 days timepiece, English palm stands, chiffoniers, double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.—contd.

hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, Singer's hand sewing machine, large icebox, books, Singapore cane furniture, iron safe, copper and aluminium utensils, flower pots, Jost fan, etc.

The property of B. Convey, Esq., Superintendent Patent Ship, British India Steam Navigation Co., proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 17th May, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p. m. (S.T.), opposite Prince's Dock Clock, in No. R. 10 Warehouse by order of Messrs B. Campbell and Co., and on account and at the risk of Narmadashunker and Dayal—

Ex. S. S. "Romera."

500 cases galvanized sheets Staley Crown Brand, 24" by 8, 9, 10 feet and 3 inch corrugation.

The above will be sold in lots of 100 cases. A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INAM LAND, measuring about 46,084 square yards, situated at Dharavi, 5 minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mahim Station.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) in one single lot the property hereinafter described:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inam Land, exclusive of the area covered by the Municipal natural water course passing through it, admeasuring about 46,034 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Dharavi Road, on the South by the Municipal natural water course, on the East by properties of the late Mr. Mahomed Abba and others, and on the West by a 40 feet wide public road known as the old G. I. P. Railway track which said land forms part of the Collector's New Survey No. 266.

If the above is not disposed off as a single lot, the whole plot will be put up for sale immediately after on the same day in 6 different lots:—

	sq. yds.
Plot No. 1 admeasuring about	6,950
Plot No. 2 admeasuring about	9,541
Plot No. 3 admeasuring about	3,495
Plot No. 4 admeasuring about	9,963
Plot No. 5 admeasuring about	8,100
Plot No. 6 admeasuring about	6,322

Private offers for the whole plot or any one or more of the 6 plots will be received by the Undersigned before the sale.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, plans, and detailed description of the 6 plots, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

The property of a gentleman consisting of glass and crockeryware, arm chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cabinet, glass door cupboard, marble top table, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth press, wash-hand sets, two violins with case, table and wall lamps, bedsteads, one lot of books, one large Chubb's safe with stand, etc.

On account of the concerned:—
2 dozen metal watches.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built state landau, with double C. spring, in very good condition.
5 sodawater forries 1½ to 2 tons capacity, in perfect running order.
1 handsome well-bred Bay Arab pony gelding, plays polo, absolutely quiet to ride and good hack. Is in splendid condition.
1 Bay waler gelding, ridden in the Bombay Light Horse, also hunted at Santa Cruz in good condition, was driven some time ago in harness by an officer gone home.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow with furniture known as "Jingu Lodge" at Khandala.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Hirjeebhoy Dhunjishaw Anklesaria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 18th May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Khandalla the following very valuable bungalow with out-houses, etc.

The bungalow with furniture known as "Jingu Lodge" bearing survey No. 27 situate at Khandalla in the sub-Registration District of Mawal, District Poona, containing 9,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on the east by footpath and beyond it by Government Land, on the west by Public Road, on the north by foot-path and beyond it by Government land and on the south by bungalow belonging to Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban.

The bungalows consist of one big drawing and dining room, 4 bed rooms with bath rooms, large octagon verandah in front and back, and large compound with out-houses, kitchen, etc.

There is also a sweet spring water well in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers will be received by the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the following building:—

G Ward No. 2271 (1) Street No. 326 at DeLisle Road, a three-storied frame building which was formerly belonging to Mrs. Cawasji Byramji Golwalla.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

The only remaining land on fore shore at Versova Sands, and the best of all land sold before, it is now offered for sale in plots for building bungalows. These 2 plots are to be sold separately by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Plot No. 1 containing 1,982 square yards and plot No. 2 containing 1,966 square yards less or more on the same lines as the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the bungalow of Mr Dadabhoy Nowroji, on the West by Arabian Sea, on the North by the property of Mr. De'Britto, and by the East by Public Road, the property being a portion of plot of Survey No. 82 in Thana District.

4 other plots of land being plot No. 6 of Survey No. in the Thana District.

Plot No. 1 with a strong-bungalow with out-houses, containing 2,272 square yards, less or more.

Plot No. 2 containing 2,253 square yards, less or more, with foundations laid on and out-houses.

Plot No. 3 containing 2,927 square yards, less or more, with a good well of drinking water.

Plot No. 4 containing 2,547 square yards, less or more, with a good drinking well.

The land was purchased from the Secretary of State for India under lease of 50 years renewable by giving 3 months' notice and by Government Resolution, dated October, 1909, the same is converted into 99 years.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Mantry, Solicitor, 91, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th May, 1913.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY.
6-30 to 8-30
10 O'clock show at "Alcazar."
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
OF OUR
LATEST "STAR" ARTISTES.

RICARD AND BEST

MERRY MOMENTS OF MIRTH MELODY.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL EXPERTS.
BANJO PLAYING EXTRA-ORDINARY.
ENTIRELY NEW BUSINESS TO-NIGHT.

LITTLE MONA

THE ELECTRIC SPARK. } HEAR HER TO-NIGHT IN "MY HERO" From Chocolate Soldier.

MONA Has a Stirring Military Song
DO NOT MISS IT.

MISS MARIE GODWIN
IN SONGS AND DANCES.
From Her extensive Repetoire.

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
SISTER ANNE
A drama that is PATHETIC, THRILLING, AND EXCITING

OUR COMICS THIS WEEK
WILL MAKE YOU HOLD YOUR SIDES WITH LAUGHTER.

PATHE'S GAZETTE of the World's News.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
OUR 10 o'clock SHOW will be at
THE "ALCAZAR."
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

TO-MORROW
CINEMA DE LUXE
TWO HOUSES.
7 to 9 and 10 to 12.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA DE LUXE
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
2 Minute's Walk from Cinema De Luxe.

CINEMA THEATRE'S CO., LTD.
6-30 to 8-30 TWO HOUSES
NIGHTLY 10 to 12.
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITES
THE MELBOURNES
IN "H. M. S. NONSENSE"
TOM as the............" BOSUN "
EILEEN as the......" CAPTAIN."
They will make you
Smile ! Laugh ! ! Scream ! ! !

TOM MELBOURNE
A comedian who makes Jokes—Jokes with which other comedians wouldn't have raised a smile—And we yelled with delight.
HE'S SOMETHING 'GOOD' TO-NIGHT.
Featuring
" OH THAT RAG-TIME SEA."

Our EXCLUSIVE Pictures
A WOMAN'S WIT
Portrays the ingenuity of a Lady Detective in tracking down a spy, who stole important State secrets.

THE "STICKLE BACK"
The Fish that builds a Nest ! !

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
Our usual Screaming Comics. | The Wedding present (Comedy)

NOTE :—At our 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
Every Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday
The Whole Programme from the CINEMA DE LUXE
Varieties and Pictures will be Presented in conjunction
With THE ALCAZAR Programme.
100's Turned away last week, so
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The " Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Habsburg, 2,395 tons Captain E. Seberich, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons, Captain Suffern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, with a general cargo of coal and 190 horses and 4 dock passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Banca 3,793 tons. Captain A. B. Garwood, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5,022 tons Captain J. Wilson will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall 2,839 tons Captain J. W. Parker, will sail to-day for Malabar coast and Cocanapa with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain N. Chersich, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste with a general cargo, 26 cabin and 70 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C, T. Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mantua, 5,906 tons, Captain F, W. Vibert, B.C., R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain J. McIntyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Fultala' 2,702 tons, Captain H. W. Tallent, will sail to-day for Jaffnapatam with ballast.

The Steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND B. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin.. Comdr La Touche ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 16.

Abaris......1880 Rippon............T M and Co
Bahadur......2136 Peel............T M & Co
Budrie........1913 Fisher......Arab St s Ld
Baron Balfour......2552 Symonds . K N and Co
Branksome Hall......2727 Field ......K N & Co
Caithness...2123 Ridland..........T M and Co
Osnara..........3839 Phillips ....M M & Co
Cloutsham...3075 Weddess ...W & A G and Co
Oclata......3899 Robertson ....M M & Co
Cleopatra ...2129 Chersich ....A L S N Co
Clan Macollister.......3065 Clark ... J F and Co
Den of Kelly...2877 White ....K N and Co
Devanha...........4785 Hickey.......P and O Co
Faris..............737 Coates......Arab Steamers
Fultalla..........2702 Tallent......M M and Co
Galavale ....2441 Socars..........A Yule
Kassara ....604 Burbridge.........M M & Co
Kalona ....3209 Keasley ......Antwerp... W & A G & Co
Kish ......3148 Robertson...W and A G and Co
Kola..........570 Elton ....M M & Co
Koweit ......2336 Brewis ....Arab S Ld
Lightening...2121 Croaston ....M M and Co
Lawoe .. 1817 Costes ...Dadamia Khandwani
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Moshtari......1110 Cottrell ....T M and Co
Mantua......5906 .....Vibert..........P & O Co
Nawab......2041 Kas ....T M and Co
Nera......3420 Lassinoe..........M M and Co
Rahmani 1872 ....Mc Intyre......T M & Co
Shah Jehan ......698 Nacoda..........Nacoda
Shwedagon..... 1999 Creagh ...I B P and C
Sandon Hall......3293 Rowlands...K N and Co
Vellore ....3168 Kiddleton..........T M & Co
Vadala..........2164 Cocklin..........M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Basano...2762 Boxhall ...Hull . J F and Co
B Ormiston...3147 Hamilton ...Dunkirk...26-5 J F & Co
C&R Montebello...2770 Croft ....J F and Co
D&E Konig .....3176 Caltzen ....A S & Co
G Hoseinee .....698 Fanning...17-5...T M & Co
H Naderi ....1168 Geddie .... Jeddah... 18-5.....T M & Co
N Riverdae ......2752 Mackind ...Marseilles... 23-5...T M and Co
N Crossby......2530 Williamson ...T M and Co
O Rangoon Maru...3816 Kamoshita.17-5.N Y K
P Avristan ......2448 Codd... 16-5...J F and Co
Q Yola..........2246 Williams ...Port Said 17-5 L Dreyfus & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia ...3998 Coverley...Liverpool...18-5 W & A G & Co
3 Dan . 2759 Cuchiel ...W and A G and Co
4 Newby Hall ...2839 Parker...K N and Co
5 Cheltonian...2761 Jones .....Marseilles... 19-15... W and G & Co
6 Orissa...3525 Redfern ....M M and Co
7 Clan Cumming... .....3108 Gourlay .... J Finlay & Co
8 Wartenfels...2834 Reimer...Karachi...18-5 W & A G & Co
9 Arcadia......3513 Barcham...Shanghai ... 21-5...P and O Co
10 & 11 City of York ..Wilson ..... K N & Co
12 & 13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Helm ....758 Erickson......Bangkok .. F F Campbell & Co
15 Israr ..... 2979 Jacob...Antwerp ...19-5.. K N & Co
16 Sigrum ......1384 Onarheim......Ralli Bros

H W P D

Netravati...... ..699 Fakeera...K'chi ...14-5... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Cleopatra ...	Chersich ...	Trieste, May 1
16	Mantua	Vibert......	London, Apr 25
	Rahmani	McIntyre...	Jeddah, May 2
	Itonus	Suffern ...	M bourne Apl22

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nera............	Lassinoe ..	Noumea, etc
	Habsburg ...	Seberich ...	Trieste, etc
	Lhasa	Penny......	Karachi
	Banca	Garwood .	Kobe, etc

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Fultala, Tallent for Jaffnapatam.
" Shwedagon, Craigh for Rangoon.
" City of York, for Karachi.
" Newby Hall, Parker for Occonada etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Cleopatra, for Trieste etc.
" Ischia, for Kobe etc.
" Burjora, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BASSET.—April 27, at Laleston, Bridgend, Glamorgan, the wife of Capt. W.F. Basset, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

MACSWINEY.—April 26, at Knocknashee, Boyle, the wife of Capt. J. C. MacSwiney, the Cannaught Rangers, of a son.

BIRCH—April 27, at 29 Bass Street, Derby, the wife of Capt. Claude E. Birch (late Royal Berkshire Regt.), of a daughter.

MARTIN.—April 23, at Mount Cottage, Redhill, the wife of Capt. De Renzy Martin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ABERCROMBIE—BAKER.—April 26, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Lieut. Cecil H. Abercrombie, R.N., son of Walter Abercrombie, Indian Police, to Cecily Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conyers Baker, of 22 Cottesmore Gardens, W.

BARTON—SLADEN.—April 22, at the Parish Church of Cwmdanddwr, the Rev. H. E. Barton, son of the late Rev. C. Barton, Rector of Chesilbourne, Dorset, to Alice Amelia, daughter of the late Major-Gen. John Ramsay Sladen, R.A., and of Mrs. Sladen, of Rhydoldog, Rhayader.

DE WINTON—SHAW.—April 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, Robert Frances Chiappini de Winton, son of the late Henry de Winton, Archdeacon of Brecon, and of Mrs. de Winton, Llanthomas, Hay, to Violet Amy Yule, widow of W. S. Shaw, and daughter of Major-Gen. Searle, 6 Norfolk Square, Brighton.

HARINGTON—DELVE-COCKS.—April 29, at the Parish Church, Leigh, Essex, Major Charles Herbert Harington, commandant, British North Borneo, son of the late Col. F. Harington, Indian Staff Corps, to Ethel Marion, daughter of Henry James Delve-Cocks, of Leigh.

DEATHS.

CANNON.—April 30, at Queen Alexandra's Court, Wimbledon, May Edith, widow of Col. J. S. Cannon, 96th Regt., aged 80.

MACDONALD.—April 27, at Mount Vernon, Torquay, the Hon. Adelaide Louisa, daughter of the fifth Lord Vernon and widow of Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, 21st Chief of Clanranald, aged 81.

THOMPSON.—At Woking, Surrey, on the 18th April, Margaret Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Herbert Thompson, I.C.S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph " Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim : A man knows the value of these two things only when he has lost them—youth and health.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer s. s. "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F.A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs Infantry will play the following programme of music, commencing at 9 p.m. to-day :—

Two Step ...Clorinda..................Douglas
Dances ......Hungarian ....Brahms
Valse.........Septembre....................Godin
Selection ...A. Runaway Girl.......Monckton
Romance ...Simpleaven ....Thome
Selection ...Harry Lauder's Song..Hume
Polka ......The Dragoons ....Fahrback

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster), will play a programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Spanish March...Los Bohemios ...Heroas
Overture ....Poet & Peasant...Suppe
Grand Selection...Cavalleria Rusticana............Mascagni
Valse ....Gipsy Love..........Lehar
Xylophone Solo...La Juana .... Howgill
Selection ....The Duchess of Dantzigg..........Caryll
Russian Dance...Pas di Patineurs..Glinka

MUSIC AT BANDRA.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at Bandra Lands End on Sunday, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Bandmaster :—

March ......Bavarda ....Hume
Overture ...Romantique ....Suppe
Valse ......A Thousand Kisses ...Joyce
Selection ...Gondolier ....Goofrey
Two-Steps...Porarpine ....Cristine
Characteristique......Laizy Dance ....Finck
Polka ......The Deep Blue Sea (Piccolo Solo)..........Morelli
American Sketch ...By the Swanee River...Mydleton

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bttn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-5 p.m. to-day :—

March ....Badajos..........Hume
Valse..............Deutsche Herzen..Strauss
Minuet from ...Kleine Suite.........Richter
Chorus from ...Parisina..................Donizette
Songs from the .Messenger Boy .. Caryll
Spanish Dance... ...... Capri
Excerpts from..The Maids of Japan..Monckton
Galop.......... ...Flying Fox ....Dworzak

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ....Old Comrades ....C. Teike
Overture ..... Le Domino Noir .... Auber
Selection...Gaiety Echoes..........Caryll and Monckton
Valse ....Phryne ....Zulueta
Selection .....Veronique ....Messager
Song (Cornet Solo).........The Children's Home Cowen
Dance ....Hungarian ....Brahms

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Rangoon Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 17th May.

A SKILLED ARCHER.—The Coronation Cinematograph have engaged the services of G. V. Appa Rao, known as the "Kaliyuga Arjuna" in South Indian Provinces for his skill in archery. Some of his performances are very clever, and he is the champion Archer of South India.

THE ANÆMIA OF MALARIA.

How Modern Science Cures it.

Among the most profound and persistent results of infection by the malaria germ, anæmia takes a high place.

The reason is obvious, for, to quote the old Bible words, " the blood is the life," and every part of the body has to rely on the vital stream for the elements of its nutrition and growth. When, therefore, the blood is deficient in the elements which build up the body, and in the number of its red corpuscles, as it always is after an attack of Malaria, the consequences are bound to be serious. Consideration of this fact explains readily why it is that children who have Malaria are so often stunted in growth, and why adults look prematurely old and suffer from marked nervous symptoms as well as from diseases of particular organs.

Before these conditions can be cured it is obvious that the blood must be restored to perfect health. Quinine, which destroys the malaria parasite, cannot do this ; and the crude forms of iron have been proved to be equally useless, for doctors now know that iron can only properly be made use of by the system when it is in what they call the " organic form " and in " chemical combination." Besides this, that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, and other notable scientists, have proved that phosphorus plays a great part in the production of healthy blood. It, too, must be administered in the same " organic" form as iron, for most of the ordinary phosphorus preparations derange the digestion and so make the patient's later state worse than the first. Happily, a method has been discovered by which phosphorus can be given in the form in which it can be most easily made use of by the weakened and run-down body. This is by Sanatogen, which has, in a comparatively short time, achieved the greatest reputation of any nerve tonic food known to the world.

In addition to the organic form of phosphorus, Sanatogen contains the body-building part of pure milk, and thus contains all the iron which is found in milk. It is, therefore, an ideal preparation for improving the blood. How rapidly and completely it does this has been shown in innumerable cases quoted in the medical papers. Here is one from *The Medical Press and Circular* :—"A woman, who was so anæmic that her red blood corpuscles numbered only 3,800,000 per cubic millimetre, with hæmoglobin 48 per cent., was placed on Sanatogen, and at the end of a fortnight her red blood-cells had risen to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre and the hæmoglobin to 52 per cent."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LATE MR. SHAPURJI SORABJI MISTRY.

AN APPRECIATION.

That stalwart Municipal Councillor, Shapurji Sorabji Mistry, has passed away from amongst us and I venture to say that the Municipal life of our City is all the poorer for his loss. Though he did not win the kudos of a Nowroji Fardunji, a Vishvanath Mandlik, or a Dr. Blaney, he had some of the sterling qualities of those eminent men. In point of disinterested action, singleness of purpose, thoroughness of investigation, and devotion to duty, he was entitled to be placed in the front ranks of the public men of our City. Unfortunately for us he lacked some of those qualities (comparatively of a tinsel character) which would have brought him to the fore front of public life. Shapurji studied every Municipal question with the greatest care and assiduity, and having come to a conclusion, he boldly asserted his views, though at times in defiance to some of the best leaders of the Corporation. He had the courage of his convictions and in the assertion of the same he was regardless of frown or favour. This I think can be said of very few of our public men. Municipal finance to him was like the finance of his own household and he studied it with a care and thoroughness which evoked admiration. He was, what may be called, an absolutely independent Municipal Councillor. Just as much as he was regardless of official favours and smiles, he was unswayed by the leaders of what may be called the unofficial party whenever his views disagreed with theirs. The ideal he had placed before him was our Grand Old Man of India. He quietly worshipped him and tried to follow in his footsteps and he was very often heard to say that the best of our public men could not come up shoulder high to that great veteran, so far at any rate as singleness of purpose and devotion to duty were concerned. The private life of our departed friend was sweet and exemplary. He was an extremely dutiful son, a faithful and devoted husband, and a staunch and warm-hearted friend. He was one of those who are strongly of opinion that our public men, in order to be of any real use to their country, should be men of spotless private life. May we have more Shapurjis amongst our rising public men.

D. J. V.

THE WEATHER.

THUNDERSTORMS OVER NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, the United Provinces. East Punjab, Central India, east of the Central Provinces and north of the Madras coast. The largest amount are,—Dibrugarh two inches, Sibsagar 1 1-2, Bahraich one, Roorkee, Dehra Dun a half, Ludhiana, Nowgong one, Saugor, Raipur, Jagdalpur a half.

Weather is disturbed over the Bay and conditions remain favorable for thunderstorms in Northern India.

Forecast : Some rain in Burma, northern and Central India.

SIMLA, May 16.

Reports for the week ending the 10th of May mention a good general rainfall all over India, which has done immense benefit to the standing crops. More rain is wanted in Bengal, Assam, and some parts of southern India. The harvesting of spring crop is in progress and the weighting of opium in the United Provinces has been completed.

Cattle disease is reported from Assam, United Provinces and Kashmir.

STORM OF LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, May 16.

Stormy weather has been prevailing in Lucknow for the last four days till last night, when the storm burst with great force, followed by a good shower of rain. The weather is distinctly monsoonish.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south-east and central Punjab. Day temperature is considerably below the average in the eastern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air continues generally damper. Temperature remains generally much below the average, the greatest deficiency being 16° at Agra during the day and 15° at Jhansi at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded in other districts. The moisture in the air is above the average in upper Sind and at Jeypore and Kotah. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana. The minimum is lower than usual at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during the day is in defect at Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen during thunderstorms. Saugor and Raipur have had 0·50" and Hoshangabad 0·17". Skies are clear in the extreme western districts and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity remains much above tho average. Temperature is in large defect at most places at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydarabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and at Poona and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in light excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Ahmednagar.

General. Remarks.—Isolated dust or thunderstorms accompained with light or moderate showers occured in Rajputana the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. A few duststorms are reported from north Gujarat. Moderate rain has fallen during a thunderstorm in the extreme south. Cloud has increased on the north Coromandal Coast and also in the south Bombay Deccan. Weather in upper Sind is yet somewhat unsettled.

Some dust or thunderstorms are like in the United and Central Provinces and east Rajputana. few thunderstorms may occur on the north Coromandal Coast and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Fames of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 14th ...	87·3	77·0	...	6·31
Jask	93·3	77·8	...	4·18
Muskat 14th ...	104·8	81·6	...	5·50
Multan ...	105·8	85 5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi ...	97·4	72·6	...	5·26
Lahore ...	95·7	74 7	...	3·45
Sirsa	97·3	75·0	...	...
Ambala ...	95·5	67·9	0·06	6·37
Delhi ...	91·0	72 8	0·04	2·44
Agra	91·0	72·0	0·07	3·48
Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	?	68·5	0·07	2·33
Cawnpore ...	93·2	72·4	0·01	5·10
Allahabad ...	99·6	75·5	...	4·70
Jacobabad ...	112·1	81·3	...	0·44
Karachi ...	89·5	81·0	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	97·1	75·2	...	1·17
Jaipur ...	99·2	74·1	0 01	0·48
Kotah ...	102·1	79·6	0 08	0·66
Bhuj... ...	96·5	78·5	...	0 00
Dwarka ...	87·3	80·7	...	0·40
Verawal ...	88 6	79·3	...	0·03
Rajkot ...	102·1	75·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	100 0	78·3	...	0·44
Surat ...	92·9	81·1	...	3·58
Ahmedabad ...	104·6	79·7	...	0·34
Deesa ...	104·3	77·9	...	0·44
Neemuch ...	99·9	77·0	...	0·76
Indore ...	98·1	76·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ...	99·8	70·3	...	7·43
Saugor ...	96·8	66·1	0 50	...
Hoshangabad ...	101·6	69·4	0·17	4·11
Khandwa ...	102·7	76·1	...	4·30
Akola ...	108·7	76·5	...	1·65
Amraoti ...	103·8	75·8	...	0·82
Nagpur ...	104·6	70·8	0·08	1·53
Chanda ...	107·5	76·5	...	6·24
Raipur ...	103·7	69·6	0·50	4 00
BOMBAY ...	91 5	82·1	...	3·62
Ratnagiri ...	91·3	81·9	...	10·70
Mormugao ...	93·0	82·2	...	3·25
Karwar ...	90·7	80·5	...	8·24
Malegaon ...	101·9	73·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar ...	99·1	66·0	...	1·18
Poona ...	95·5	71·3	...	3·41
Sholapur ...	104·8	76·1	...	1·01
Bijapur ...	100·2	74·3	...	2·39
Belgaum ...	98 3	66·5	...	2·54
Aurangabad ...	99·9	72·2	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	105·9	78·2	0·01	3·35
Hyderabad ...	102·3	81·7	...	1·90
Mangalore ...	91·8	77·8	...	6·10
Calicut ...	90·3	79·6	...	7 88
Cochin ...	93·7	77·2	...	8·93
Colombo ...	87·5	72·5	0·40	55·65
Masulipatam ...	109 3	81·2	0 05	2·32
Bellary ...	103·0	76 3	...	4·50
Cuddapah ...	106·5	83·0	...	10·38
Madras ...	102·5	82·5	...	12·29
Bangalore ...	98·8	68·3	...	3·89
Coimbatore ...	95·9	71·8	...	14·64
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	78·8	...	5·07
Negapatam ...	101·2	82·7	...	27·17

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Trinity Sunday.—18th May, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Woodward in E, flat. Hymns 160, 161, 553, 172. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. flat. Hymns 160, 164, 161. Collections for Indo-British Institution. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a.m., Matins ; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion; (Choral) ; 5-15 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service—9 a.m. Gujerati Service—2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Rev. H, Martindale the new Chaplain in charge of Bandra will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church). —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evening Service at 6-30.

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If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting :

" I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character
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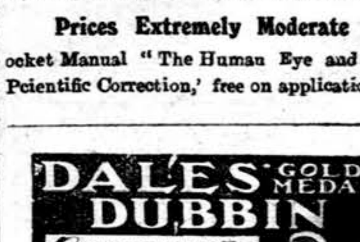
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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15. BOMBAY, May 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 3-8		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	85 1-4	un	chgd
3-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	61	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·2? 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 11-16	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-4	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 7-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions...£36,100,000	Dec. £	500,000
Public Deposits. £13,700,000	Dec. £	500,000
Other Deposits...£38,500,000	Dec. £	300,000
Govt. Securities...£12,900,000		Unchanged.
Other Securities.£40,900,000	Dec. £	600,000
Notes and Gold...£26,200,000	Dec. £	200,000

The Bank Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Easier. Dull.
Futures	...Quiet. Steady.
Manchester ...	......
Total Sales ...	5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports ...	6,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·72—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9·95—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·45	6·42	6·38	6·28
—01	—01	—01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·14	6·03	6·03
unchgd	—01	—01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·02	6·02	6·04
—01	unchgd	unchgd

New York 11 a.m., July 11·54, Oct. 10·88.
New York official Noon call July 11·53 Oct. 10·97.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·99, Oct. 11·11.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	8,000
" Receipts at " last year...	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000
" Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·51—01
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·95—02

Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ...	11·97 +01
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·09 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	Un-received
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	
East Indian do ...	
American do ...	
Other do ...	
Total Sales	19,000
East Indian sales	......
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportations	......
East Indian Export... ...	......
Do. Indian Stock ...	9,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	200
Do. Actual Exports ...	......
Do. Week's Imports ...	3,000
Do. Speculation	......
Americans Afloat	150,000
East Indian	4,000
Total afloat	155,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	......
Do. Name of Ports—...	......
Wheat White Karachi	38 3-8—1-8
Do. Months ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...	38—1-8
Do. Month— ...	May-June. London—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	......
Barletto Russo ...	unchgd.
Do. Months ...	......

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian ...	unchgd.
Do Months ...	......
Buyers &c. ...	......

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	49 7-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	52 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports.—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	45 3-4 —1-4
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—	Hamburg—Done.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta ...	44 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ...	April-June. London—Done and Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £ 6-13-0 unchgd. May-June—Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...11 5-3 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3 9 1-4—1-1d May-June—Done—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 82 1-2—1-2
Yellow Metal ...	d. 7 1-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 68—1

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—17s.—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags).. 13 2 1-4—1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment. May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Again easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 6 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet and unchgd.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 4 1-2+1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
9 8 1-4—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady. Opened flat, closed easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Unchanged and little doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.
Java Sugar—Quiet and nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [May 16TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Bulns .. Sovs ...	1,87,500 88,500	London	Hongkong Bank
5 Boxes Sovns ...	3,75,000	Alexandria.	Do.
25 Boxes Bulns ... Sovns ...	1,758,770 1,05,000	London ..	National Bank
5 Boxes Sovns ...	3,75,000	Aden	Do.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	66	77,330
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	57	69,243

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913	7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912	8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills have been placed to a moderate extent at current rates.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d. 15th June.
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight	... 148 3-4
Shanghai "	... 203 1-2
Japan "	... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96½ for cash and 96 5-16 for the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote.—

Cash	Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement	" 96 5 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver was quiet and unchanged at 28 1-8 for ready and 28 5-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 61. The local market opened at 71 1-4 ex-duty for the first settlement and has given way 3-16 during the day. A moderote business is reported. For the secver settlement the rate has kept 5-16 o nd the price for the near settlement. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 24 1 9
Australian Gold ...	" 24 0 9
Sovereign Gold ...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	" 71 0 0
1st Settlement ...	" 71 2 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 71 7 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	" 80 6 0
1st Settlement March ...	" 80 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 80 13 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 15·30 lakhs bills and 44·70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16 respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 64·10 lakhs. The amount to be offered next week is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 25th April and arrived to-day with the mail of the 2nd May brings £100,000 Silver, £190,000 bar gold and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs. 2,10,000
Bombay ...	... " 5,00,000
Madras ...	... " 6,30,000
Total...	" 13,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd May and comes with the mail of the 9th May brings £80,000 silver £210,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...Rs. 720,000
Bombay ...	... " 580,000
Madras ...	... " 230,000
Total...	" 15,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th May and comes with the mail of the 16th May brings £ 90,000 silver, £ 250,000 bar gold and £ 10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs. 6,10,000
Bombay ...	... " 6,70,000
Madras ...	... " 3,00,000
Total...	" 15,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, a compared with the previous one:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits ...	......	13,16,000
Other Deposits ...	1,21,000	......
Sundries	1,24,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	7,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	......	5,76,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	3,36,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	6,87,000
Bullion	4,000	......
Balance with other Banks	25,000	......
Sundries	54,000	......
Cash	......	2,21,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	81,956	47,664	+34,292
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 15th May 1913 ...	2,319,719	2,198,166	+ 12,553
Shipments for the week	......	......	......
Europe ...	26,205	24,071	+ 2,134
China Japan Coast Ports ...	24,793	11,427	+ 13,365
Total...	25,998	35,498	+ 15,500
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 15th May 1913 ...			
Europe ...	306,301	257,202	+ 49,099
China ...	22,501	28,113	— 5,612
Japan ...	705,849	739,334	— 33,485
Coast Ports ...	20,173	21,299	— 1,126
Total...	1,051,824	1,045,948	+ 8,876
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	13,205	8,230	+ 4,975
China Japan Coast Ports ...	50,653	2,410	+ 48,106

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th April 1913, 13,482 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th April 1913—8,245 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish..	2,918	2 4,123	272,028
CentralIndia.	4,227	8,931	140,750
Barsee and Nagur ...	786	106,074	103,030
Berar ...	18,239	410,1 3	51 ,693
Central Provinces...	6,838	248,867	346,765
Total Oomras	28,038	1118,131	1,375,716
Dholleras ...	12,208	168,724	29,136
Broach ...	18,620	253,690	141,478
Compta and Dharwar ...	13,417	96,324	177,647
Westerns ...	4,115	65, 82	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	200	344,836	116,364
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	3,869	115,775	78,216
Sind ...	958	175,475	89,690
Persian ..	153	1,959	4,438
American ..	43	32,530	176,115
Egyptian ..	...	1,950	1,214
Other sorts...	...	4,283	9,162
Total ...	81,956	2,319,719	2,193,166

a Or 26,252 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 15th May 1913 ...	2,319,719
	2,719,719
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 15th May 1913 ...	1,054,824
	1,664,895
Less Afloat	63,861
	1,601,034
Less Estimated mill consumption	737,000
	864,034
Less up-country by rail ...	21,727
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 16th May 1913 .	842,307
Difference since last week ...	+ 24,577

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

We have again had featureless markets at home during the week, with daily small fluctuations chiefly on weather reports. There is little life in the market and no stimulant to prices at the moment. Weather conditions are not as favourable as could be wished as rain is needed in parts, and the absence of rain is causing some anxiety. At the same time any small advance is sufficient to cause liquidation. Messrs. Neill Brothers' circular is rather bullish, but gives no fresh information. So far as we have received no estimates of the condition of the crop, but same are likely to be forthcoming shortly. The Liverpool market is closed to-day and will remain closed to-morrow for holidays, re-opening on Monday next. The latest private cables report light showers in some districts, and good rains in some sections of Oklahoma and North Texas but warmer weather is needed.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
New York—			
Futures July ...	11 52	11·52	unchgd.
" Oct. ...	10 98	10 95	— 03
Spot ...	12·00	12 00	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	11·95	11·97	+ ·02
" Oct. ...	11·11	11·09	— ·02
Spot ...	12 3-16	12 5-16	+ 1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures May-June	6·42	6·45	+ 03
" July-Aug. ..	6·36	6·38	+ ·02
Spot ...	6·66	6·72	+ ·06

The local market has experienced its ups and downs during the week and at one time prices were Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 over last Friday's quotations. To-day the market opens quiet and rates are unchanged to Rs. 2 higher on the week. There has been a good enquiry for fine Broach May and a fair business has been put through in this description, partly owing to covering of previous sales and partly fresh business, some of the latter being on orders from Japan. Sindh-Punjab has again changed hands, and fine Khamgaon Akola May has also been in demand at times. Contracts in Western May-June, and sawginned for the same delivery have been made.

We have had better markets in ready cotton during the past week. The demand has been quite brisk at times and the improvement in contract rates was due rather to the better prices paid for ready lots than to actual demand for forward, except in the case of Broach. There has been a fair demand for high class Oomras, such as Wurdha Hinginghat and Nagpur styles, and really nice lots have fetched Rs. 288 to Rs. 290. The best Khamgaon Akola has sold at Rs. 270. Bengals have been in demand, chiefly by mills at Rs. 245 to Rs. 250. Broach has sold well at Rs. 285 to Rs. 295 according to quality, while Rs. 297 to Rs. 300 has been paid for special lot. The market closes quiet and is again easier.

LATER.

There has been little enquiry for contracts to-day and rates close slightly easier for some descriptions.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	289	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	283	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	280	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	277	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	273	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	265	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	"	255	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	241	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	290	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns..	"	282	"

NEW CROP

Good Broach ...	... Rs.	293	March 1914
F. G. H. G Bengals ...	"	241	Jan. 1914.

FREIGHTS.

The market during the past week has been firm, but business has been very moderate. The following is reported:—

ANTWERP:—1,000 tons July to September at 15s, 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. seeds cotton.

HAMBURG:—The Hansa Line has booked 1,000 tons light seeds, October at 16s. and 500 tons seeds cotton for June at 19s.

HULL:—Relets have been made of about 2,000 tons May at 16s. light seeds.

DUNKIRK:—1,000 tons June to August at 16s. 6d. light seeds, 18s. 6d. seeds cotton.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIME:—Fixed an extra steamer for 2,000 tons Ore at 19s. for Dunkirk June, and quote Dunkirk 16s. 6d. l. s., 18s. 6d. s. c.; Havre 17s. 6d. and 19s.; and Marseilles 16s. and 18s., some business having been done at these rates.

The following are present rates:—

	June.	
Antwerp	16s. 6d. l.s.	18s. 6d. s. c.
Dunkirk	17s. 6p. "	19s, 6d. "
Hamburg	17s. "	19r. "
Liverpool Marseilles	17s, 6d. "	19s. "
Havre	19s. 6d. "	20s. "
Genoa	17s. "	19s. "
London	17s. 6d. "	19s. 6d. "
Trieste-Venice	20s. seeds	21s. cotton
Hull	19s. 6d. light seeds.	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	3,183,113	1,933,606
Linseed	1,892,091	1,952,986
Rape, Rai ...	703,690	511,923
Gingelyseed ...	986,515	572,809
Poppyseed	261,703	147,605
Groundnuts ...	719,495	796,533
Castorseed	1117,447	84 ,150
Rice	2,358,734	2,108,676
Myrabollams ...	483,487	63 ,703
Cottonseed	2,243,347	2,144,003
Mowraseed......	16,018	8,390
Gram	469,972	739,740
Jowar............	445,677	409,486
Maize	5,774	362,797
Barley............	109,723	not recorded

LINSEED:—

Changes in the market have been small during the past week and prices have more or less followed the course of the home market. Deliveries against May contracts continue, and "buddies" are still being made to September delivery. There is a moderate business passing in ready.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 8 0	B.T.
May... ...	" 8 3 5	R-T.
September ...	" 8 10 6	"

RAPESEED:—

The market has remained quiet but steady with a small business passing, Prices are almost unchanged. The home market is quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi, May	Rs. 8 7 0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore, May	" 8 8 0	R.T.
" Guzerat "	" 8 8 0	B.T

WHEAT:—

During the week we referred to the irregularity in prices ruling in the market for White Delhi. The price for May delivery has been well maintained in spite of the disparity between the rate for that delivery and for ready R—Rs. "Bulls" appear to have the advantage of "bear" for the present month's delivery, and prices show a tendency to advance rather than to decline. A moderate business is passing in ready and mills are reported to have taken up some lines of White Delhi May—June at comparatively low rates.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 5 6	R.T.
" Delhi, May.	5 10 3	"
" " May—June	5 6 0	"

POPPYSEED:

Prices have declined about 3 annas per cwt. during the week. The tone of the market is quiet and as receipts continued on a fair scale the tendency is for easier prices, business being small.

We quote:—
Ready .... Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market remains quiet with little doing. Prices are steady,

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 58 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 48 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 62 8 0
" Secunderabad	" 60 0 0

CASTORSEED:—

The market is quiet with only a small business passing.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0 to 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

This market is quiet with little doing.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs. 47 8 0
Small...	" 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Quiet but steady and unchanged.

We quote:—
June-Sept... ...Rs. 8 2 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	81,956	bales.
Wheat	410,175	cwts.
Linseed	210,079	"
Rapeseed	55,520	"
Gingellyseed ...	9,811	"
Poppyseed	23,972	"
Groundnuts	7,096	"
Castorseed	86,987	"
Rice	12,322	"
Myrabollams ...	10,424	"
Cottonseed	111,363	"
Mowraseed	5	"
Gram	9,807	"
Joowar	12,852	"
Maize	9	"
Barley	10,939	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The demand for China has again fallen off and only a small business has been reported during the past week. The tone of the market is quiet, but there is little change in rates. Spinners are not inclined to force sales, but are prepared to await a renewal of the demand from China, which is anticipated sooner or later.

Weekly sales from Shanghai 4,500 bales
Unsold stock at Shanghai 62,500 bales
Sold but uncleared at Shanghai 35,500 bales.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

It has been more or less a holiday market in Manchester during the past week, and business has consequently been slack. In the local market the position is unchanged. There is a moderate business doing in some styles and the tone generally is quiet.

WHITE GOODS: The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

GREY GOODS: There is a moderate demand and prices are steady and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS: The market is very quiet. Forward business is practically stopped owing to the dealers' boycott.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS: The local market is quiet with little enquiry. The home market is steady and prices are unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market is quiet and we have no change to report.

DHOOTIES: The home market is steady and unchanged. Locally the market is quiet with only a small business doing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL: The home market is again higher and the latest quotations are £83-5-0 and £66-12-6. These are much above our market and there is no chance of business unless we are on a par with home values. Some sales of ready yellow metal have, however, been reported during the week.

COAL MARKET.

	Ready.	Forward,
Heilger's Anthracite coal ...	Nil	Rs. 13
" Standard coal.....	Nil	Rs. 13

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

		per case.
Snowflake Brand ......150° American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand.....150° American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ....75° Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand ....125° American	"	4 12 2
Tiger Brand ... .125° American	"	4 12 2
		per 2 tins
White Camelia Brand in tins ...... 125°	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...... 125°	"	4 4 0
		per 8 1 gals.
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..125°	"	3 10 0
		per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins...125°	"	4 4 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair...	4 4 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	3 15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 7 0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	4 13 0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady and unchanged during the week with only limited transactions reported. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,702 1-2, Bank of Indias have improved to Rs.66 1-2, Indian Specie to Rs.67 1-2, Bombay Merchant Bank Shares have changed hands at Rs. 12 1-2, Central Bank Shares are steady at Rs. 30 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown, have improved to Rs. 150, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation to Rs. 637 1-2, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 97, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy. Ltd. Ordinary Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 194 and Preference Shares at Rs 174; Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ordinary Shares have declined to Rs. 247 1-2; and Preference Shares are quiet at Rs. 282 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Shares are steady at Rs. 845; Shivrajpurs are quiet at Rs. 20 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Coy. Ordinary Shares have improved to Rs. 102; and Preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 175; and Deferred Shares have improved to Rs. 225; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Coy. Ordinary Shares are steady at Rs. 930 and preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 720, Treachers are at and about Rs. 475. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 670; Tapty Valley have declined to Rs. 592 1-2; Amritsar Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 137; Central Provinces at Rs 98; Gujarat Railways have improved to Rs. 124. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 517 1-2 to Rs. 520 X.D. Century Mill Shares at Rs. 262 1-2. Central Indias at Rs. 2,132 1-2 X.D. Colaba Land and Mill Company Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,455; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 113 3-4. Currimbhoys have improved to Rs. 300, Davids are quiet at Rs. 495, Fazalbhoys at Rs. 515, Imperials have improved to Rs. 102 1-2. Khatao Makanji Mill Shares to Rs. 1,340 X.D. Kohinoors to Rs. 765, Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,330, Madhavji Dharamsi Mill Shares are quiet at Rs. 1,440, Manekji Petits are steady at Rs.3,170, New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 250, Finlays are unchanged at Rs. 362 1-2, Phœnix at Rs. 150, Standards at Rs. 1,290, Swans at Rs. 287 1-2, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,685, Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary Shares have improved to Rs. 440. In Press Companies rates are unchanged with little doing.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 15.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	8,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	6,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future Cotton at New York July	11·53
Future Cotton at New York October	10·95
Tone Market at closing Spot..	......
Tone Market at closing Futures	......

General Tone Market opened:—

Steady and advanced early on foreign buying, later declined on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	11·97
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·09
Future closing tone—	Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Easier.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	Quiet
Total Day's Sales ...	5,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500
Sales of Surats ...	nil
Total Day's Imports ...	6,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·95
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·72
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands GOC Liverpool.	
May-June ...	... 6·45
June-July ...	... 6·42
July-Aug. ...	... 6·38
Aug.-Sept. ...	... 6·28
Sept.-Oct. ...	... 6·14
Oct.-Nov. ...	... 6·06
Nov.-Dec. ...	... 6·03
Dec.-Jan. ...	... 6·02
Jan.-Feb. ...	... 6·02

Manchester piece goods market—Holiday

LONDON, May 15.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-June—Ldn.	44 6 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk	46 3 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Dunkirk ...	42 6 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady for lower prices
Do. Tendency of the Market—	......
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May—	£25-0-0
do ... July-Aug.—	£24-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	......
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	......
Do. River Plate exports ...	......
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June—Dunkirk...	65 3
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	......
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	50
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	52
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	Quiet.
Do. Jamba Red—	......
Do. Tone of Market at close.	......
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...	£6-13 0
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Quiet
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.	......
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London...	38 7 1-2
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London...	38 3
Do. Club No. 2.. May-June—London ...	38 7 1-2
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London—	......
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Noml.
Do. South Australian	......
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	......
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Quiet
Do. Red Graded American per central...	... 7 6 3-8 July
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	......
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	......

SUGAR.

LONDON, May 15.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June	9 4 1-2	Sellers.
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. Aug.	9 7 1-2	"
" Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet.	
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June...	13	"
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July—	......	
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.	
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June	12 6 3-4	"
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...	......	
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady	
Mauritius Crystals ...May	Noml	"
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	......	
E.A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June	13 7 1-2	"
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— June-July...	......	
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady	
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	......	

LONDON, May 15.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	......
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	......
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec...	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	......
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June ..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	......
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	do

LONDON, May 15.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	63 12 6
" Best English Selected.	75 15 0
" Braziers	82 10 0
" Tone of Market	Quiet.
Hard Spelter	21 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	£225 0 0
Yellow Metal	7 1-8
Silver, Spot	28 1-8
" 2 months hence ...	28 5-16
Tone of Market— ...	Steady.

LONDON, May 15.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	... 28 1-8
Silver 2 Months...	... 28 5-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	......
Rentes 3 p. c....	... £ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p. c.	... £ 75 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90
Sterling loan ...	... £ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	nil
Closing Tone of Finance Market	nil
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1 2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·20
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
New york (Demand Bills) dis	4·86 3-8
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	2 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	3 9-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Monthly Cotton Statistics for April.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	15,500,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	94,700,000
Dyed and Colored	4,900,000
Printed	5,600,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	250,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	350,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	4,600,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	2,100,000
Dyed and Colored... ...	2,500,000
Printed	2,500,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	160,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	30,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	3,700,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	9,900,000
Dyed and Colored... ...	900,000
Printed	2,700,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	350,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	520,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	27,700,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	23,700,000
Dyed and Colored... ...	10,300,000
Printed	17,600,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	390 000
Unbleached and Grey ...	800,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	21,900,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	4,200,000
Dyed and Colored ...	3,600,000
Printed	5,400,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	60,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	20,000

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th April 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,657,776 and was held in the following form—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15)............	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England........................	1,730,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice......	786,542
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 31st Mar.1913 (Market price on 31st Mar. 1913)	15,277,425
British Securities since purchased (cost price)..............	863,809
Total ...	22,657,776

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

◆

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd. write from Manchester, on 1st May, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,185,650	1,368,700
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	993,310	1,253,050
American del'd Spinners for the week...	217,000	283,000
American into sight for the week	119,000	153,000
American into sight for the season	12,812,000	14,918,000
Receipts at American Ports	9,177,000	11,341,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,718,000	5,030,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,245,000	3,839,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton...........	301,000	230,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton.........	124,000	93,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	151,000	77,000

The prices of current month American cotton during the past week have been at the close as follows :—On Friday, 6·77; Saturday 6·73 ; Monday, 6·70 ; Tuesday, 6.68 ; Wednesday, 6·58, and to-day at mid-day 6·34½. Spot Mid. American on April 25th, 6·49 ; 26th, 6·48½; 28th, 6·47; 29th, 6·39½; 30th 6·28½; and to day 6·60 per lb.

The principal feature of our Market this week is the continued ease in prices of the raw material and with quotations so shaky there is not much encouragement to buyers ; this naturally begets caution, but it has, not by any means, caused general stagnation. It is remarkable how active the market is in certain directions, and one hears of business being done on a fairly large scale in lighter fabrics especially, and makers of this class of material are so very well engaged and require delivery so far ahead that business cannot very well be maintained on its recent scale. Most bleachers of these goods are also so heavily engaged that they will not take further business for delivery this year.

The governing factor at present is, of course, the progress of the new crop and with the weather reports still being of the best, and as there is perhaps at present an appreciable advance towards a big crop in the preliminaries and preparations, it is right there should be some ease in quotations. There are as many varied opinions as is possible as to the future course of prices ; some affect to know that the decline will be continued, others the reverse ; but if they could have the weather maps of the future before them, their opinions would be more reliable. We, however, consider ourselves that at present where our friends are well bought, they should use discretion in their purchases, as it would be awkward both for the well bought and the well sold if prices fell heavily. Prices are without doubt high at present, and we must have a decline unless cotton goods are going to be dear for ever.

Strike troubles are still causing some inconveniences in both the spinning and the manufacturing sections. The crop parkers strike in the Oldham district, which district has about 30 per cent. of the whole of the Lancashire spindles, threatens to become serious, and we understand that unless terms are arranged within the next few days, many mills will be stopped. spinners who produce coarser counts will naturally be the first to feel the congestion, as these yarns accumulate with formidable rapidity.

The mail reports from China, all speak of business being interfered with by the political situation and the rumours of fresh political troubles, and the whole country seems to be in such a state that trade has been more or less at a standstill. Cable reports, however, show more of a disposition to settle down, at any rate commercially.

This week the signing of the contract for the China loan has been announced, but it does not appear yet whether it is actually signed or not.

The stocks in Bombay of cotton piece goods are considerably in excess of what they have been for a number of years, and the quantities seem to grow month by month. At the other distribution centres in India, large stocks are also reported.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 16.

◆

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 118 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 40 bales wool, B Hurbham; 1 bale woolen carpets, Allen Bros and Co; 13 bales wool, 9 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 20 cwts old rubber, P A Kulkarni.

Branksome Hall s—8 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—5,200 cwts linseed, 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Riverdale s—991 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Cheltonian s—1,663 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 16,300 cwts wheat, 2,500 linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—102 cwts castorseed, G. Bhimji; 6,695 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Cloutsham s—10,100 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 10,000 cwts wheat, 24,937 cwts cotton-seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,100 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K. Devchand and Co.

Montebella s—1 package woolen carpets Couts and Co.

Ormistan s—23,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, R Khimji and Co. 504 cwts myrabollams, J Narbheram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormistan s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwt wheat, K Devckand and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crossby s—110 bales cotton, N F and Corporation ; 330 bales cotton, E Spineer and Co ; 330 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co ; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kalomo s—2 pots gingergrass oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—690 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANCONA.

Cleopatra 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—1,800 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee and Co.

Arcadia s—87 cwts googar, 18 cwts cudoo, Husanally Bros ; 51 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 408 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 62 cwts sharkfins, A Chargea and Co ; 10 chests opium, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arcadia s—2 cwts Indian condements, M M Poonjiaji and Co.

Ischia s—400 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 16.

◆

Steamer Nera from Marseilles, Agents M Meritimes ; 1 case tiles, 8 cases watches, 11 cases saffron, 13 cases liquor, 15 cases liqueurs, 1,099 cases brandy, 62 cases oil, 105 cases cocoa oil, 10 cases wine, 120 cases vermouth, 50 cases resine, 1,050 bags almonds, 30 casks aniline colour, 2 cases cottons, 2 cases silken goods, 6 cases cotton and silk, 1 case linnen, 32 cases umbrellas.

Steamer Clan Macalister from Durban, Agents W and A Graham and Co ; 6,356 tons coal.

Steamer Rehmani from Jeddah, Agents T Morisson and Co ; 24 cases, 13 bundles specie.

Steamer Cleopatra from Trieste, Agents A L S N Co ; 80 bags, 10 pkgs gum, 17 bales skins, 2 cases clocks, 1 case beer, 18 cases glass beads, 163 cases glass plates, 60 cases hollow glass, 73 cases lampware, 3,381 cases bangles (glass), 2 barrels olive oil, 326 barrels 1,200 cases nails, 49 cases aniline colour, 5 cases twines, 187 bales 92 cases paper, 80 bales cotton, 1 case 231 cases cotton goods, 64 cases soap, 4 bales cotton yarn, 1 case woolen goods, 3 bales woolen yarn, 100 cases silk yarn, 1 case specie, 3 parcels coins, 5 cases silver coins, 1 parcel gold coins, 1 cases silk goods, 1 cases cigars, 4 cases cigarettes.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

◆

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
InMay1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1035000	1719825	684825	......
InMay1913				
Bombay ...	......	Sale	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ..	3015000	5031925	2016925	......
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913				
Bombay..	......	Sale	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

RAILWAY RETURNS.

◆

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 10th May, 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate E'ings for week ending 10th May 1913.				
G. I. P.a Ry. ...	2855·69	1890800	8412900	10303200
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	49700	220200	269900
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4100	19400	23500
Total...	3021·86	1944100	8652500	10596600
E'ings for crdg 7 days ending 10th May 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1768253	8306677	10074930
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	44935	103619	148554
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4079	18701	22780
Total...	2957·25	1817267	8428997	10246264
Increase or Decrease			3	
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+122047	+10622	+228270
A D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 4765	+11658	+121346
B.-Kotah			1	
Ry. ...	...	+ 21	+ 699	+ 720

a Altered from 2856·61 to 2855·69 as per audited return of traffic per March 1913.

Sir George Head Barclay (His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bucharest) had an audience of the King on April 26, when His Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Sir George Barclay was Minister at Teheran from 1908 to 1912.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL ALLOWANCES AND REGIMENTS IN CHINA.

◆

In the House of Commons on Thursday, April 24, Col. Yate asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office : Whether, seeing that all the regiments stationed in North and South China, both British and Indian, draw Colonial allowance, with the exception of the one Indian regiment stationed at Tien-tain, and that, as the expenses at Tien-tain, owing to the great cold, increased house-rent, and other reasons, are much greater than at other places in Southern China, and the present allowances do not cover these, he will take steps to give Colonial allowance to the regiment at Tien-tain as well as to the other regiments stationed in China ?

Mr. Baker : Will the hon. and gallant member kindly refer to my reply to a similar question put by the hon. and gallant members of the Reigate Division on Feb. 5 last, to which I have nothing to add.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

On Friday, April 25. Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Secretary of State in Council has received any communication from the Government of India, regarding the resolution of the All-India Moslem League in favour of self-government for India.

Mr. Montagu : A copy of the draft constitution of the League subsequently adopted at its Lucknow meeting has been forwarded to the Secretery of State.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM PERSIA.

Mr. Morrell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could state approximately what was the number of Russian troops now in Persia, and whether any had been withdrawn since Jan. 1, 1912, except when replaced by others.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is 17,500, so near as can be ascertained. In reply to the second part, I regret that adequate information regarding most places is not available, though in August last, there was a reduction of 400 men at Meshed.

Mr. Morrell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British and Indian troops recently stationed in Southern Persia had now been withdrawn ; and what was now the total number of British troops left in Persia.

Sir E. Grey : As regards the first part of the question, the whole of the 39th Central India Horse and also a detachment of some sixty infantry hitherto stationed at Shiraz, have been withdrawn, and are on the way back to India. The answer to the second part of the question is approximately 750 men.

MILITARY AVIATION IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, April 30, Sir J, D Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the provision of £15,500 and £4,100 for forming a school of aeronautics and for aviation buildings, respectively, represented all that was to be done in India, in 1913-14, in respect of military aviation; whether officers of native regiments when on leave in England would be under some official disability, which prevented them from being appointed to the Royal Flying Corps whether officers of British regiments serving in India could only join such corps on less favourable pecuniary terms than their brother officers serving in regiments at home ; whether an officer who was attached for a short period to the late air battalion had been appointed adviser on aviation, to the Indian General Staff ; why officers serving in India, which offered superior physical conditions for airship and aeroplane practice to those obtaining in these islands, were not encouraged to perfect themselves in the art of aviation by being allowed to join the Royal Flying Corps on favourable terms ; and whether the Secretary of State in Council would advise the Governor-General in Council that the provisions made in the Budget, and the conditions under which officers serving in India could learn the art of aviation were wholly inadequate to the importance this branch of warfare had attained.

Mr. Montagu : The Government of India intend to have their own school of militaty aviation, and have provided the sums mentioned by the hon. member to meet preliminary charges in the present year. The scheme will be under an officer trained in the home air battalion here, and the future staff of instructors will be similarly trained at the cost of Indian revenues. In view of the facilities which will shortly exist in India, it is not considered necessary to assist from Indian revenues officers of the Indian Army to learn flying in this country, or to accept charges on account of the training here of officers of British regiments stationed in India. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that these arrangements will prove inadequate.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN INDIA.

Captain Murray asked the Undar Secretary of State for India, "Whether the Government of India early in 1910, asked local governments and administrations to furnish reports regarding the working of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, whether these reports have yet been received by the Government of India ; and if so whether he will consider the advisability of making them public.

Mr. Montagu : The answers to the first two parts are in the affirmative ; as regards the third part, the Secretary of State will consult the Government of India.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN FEMALES.

Mr. Ferens asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Indian Government has received and considered the opinions of local Governments and of the High Court on the Bills introduced in the Viceroy's Council last September, for stopping the immoral traffic in foreign women and in young Indian gils; and what steps it proposes to take in regard to these evils.

Mr. Montagu : The Government of India has received the opinions of local Governments and of the High Court on both Bills, and will submit its recommendations to the Secretary of State. These recommendations have not yet been received.

THE INCREASE OF OFFICERS' PAY.

Capt. Clive asked the Under Secretary of State for India Whether the proposed increase of officers' pay will be extended to officers serving in British regiments in India.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State for War has not yet informed the India Office of his proposals for improving the pay of officers of the British Army. When they are received the Government of India will be consulted on the question raised by the hon. and gallant member.

PRIVILEGE AND GENERAL LEAVE.

Capt Clive asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he can see his way to allow officers of British regiments serving in India to combine privilege and general leave as is allowed to officers on the Staff and in native regiments.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State will Consult the Government of India on the matter.

"MY PAST."

COURT SCANDALS TOLD BY A COUNTESS.

◆

Countess Marie Larisch, niece of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and daughter of Duke Leidwig of Bavaria, has published a somewhat sensational volume entitled "My Past." A London reviewer writes about it as follows :—

Those who delight in scandal, especially in scandal about people who are seated in high places, will revel in this book. The bulk of it is scandal ; the rest is melodrama. Two hundred of its three hundred pages are devoted to the task of holding up to ridicule or contempt or condemnation every person with whom the author has ever been in contact. The late Empress of Austria, who was her patroness, and whom she professes to have held in high esteem and affection, receives the worst treatment. The Emperor Francis Joseph is belittled, and the Habsburg family generally is made the object of scorn and derision. Queen Victoria is let off with a sneer—at all events, in this English edition of the book—but, as a rule, every person mentioned is made to appear in the the worst light. It must be admitted, however, that the author does not spare herself. She lets us see the workings of her mind and the motives for her actions, and we do not think that she will be able to claim the sympathy of a single one of her readers.

She was the only child of the morganatic marriage of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, and Henrietta Mendel, an actress. On the paternal side she had, for aunts, the five fair sisters, Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, Marie Sophie, ex-Queen of Naples, Sophie Charlotte Duchesse d'Alencon, Mathilde Princess Trani, and Helene Princess Thurn, and Taxis. Existence in the ducal family, we are led to understand, was very dull and drab, the men were commonplace, the women frumps, and life an empty round of routine, a state of affairs which did not suit the young daughter of the morganatic alliance at all. At the age of six, she attracted the attention of the Empress of Austria, and later on became her companion and confidante, being used, if the Crown Prince Rudolph is to be believed, to facilitate the many love affairs of the Empress. "You are a fine one to talk of honour and loyalty." The words are Prince Rudolph's given in the book under notice. "You have been the go-between for my mother since you were a girl. And yet you dare to mention morality to me, when you have not scrupled to stand by and see my father deceived.' The words are brutal, but the Countess herself has been at pains in the present book to show that they were justified.

We are led to believe that the Empress was anxious for her confidante to be provided with a convenient and complaisant husband, so that she might be the better equipped for the performance of her peculiar duties. Several suitors presented themselves : one was Count Herbert Bismarck, another was Count Nicolas Esterhazy, and he was favoured. The young lady, however, was given very plainly to understand that acceptance of him would be poaching on the Empress's own preserves, and so Count "Nicky" was rejected. The Empress's idea of a suitable husband was a dull and characterless person, who would allow his wife to do just as she pleased and cover her exploits with the shelter of his name. A young man who seemed to answer this description was eventually found in the person of Count George Larisch, an exceedingly plain, an apparently characterless, and a markedly commonplace individual. Marie von Wallersee lent herself readily to the arrangement, though the only feeling she had for the proposed husband was one of repulsion. There were "scenes" on the honeymoon, and the husband disappointed expectations—he refused altogether to play the role of mari complaisant, bullied his wife into frightened subjection, and carried her off to live in seclusion in a remote country district. So it turned out that the connection of the Countess Larich with the Empress Elizabeth was neither so long nor so pleasant nor so profitable as she expected.

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

The picture given of the Empress of Austria is of a very beautiful woman (except for bad teeth), but a disappointed, disillusioned, soured woman, who lived only to preserve her attractiveness and to satisfy her desires. How much she suffered in order to be beautiful may be judged from the regime to which she submitted herself. "Elizabeth," we are told, "was not a believer in any special face treatment. Sometimes she only used a simple toilet-cream; occasionally at night she wore a kind of mask 'lined' inside with raw veal; and in the strawberry season she smeared her face and neck with the crushed fruit. The Empress took warm baths of olive oil, which she believed helped to preserve the suppleness of her figure, but on one occasion the oil was nearly boiling, and she narrowly escaped the horrible death associated with many Christain martyrs. She often slept with wet towels round her waist in order te keep its proportions slender, and drank a horrible concoction composed of the whites of five or six eggs mixed with salt, for the same purpose." The Emperor Francis Joseph is described as an uninteresting and commonplace personality. "I often think that Francis Joseph's greatest asset in the way of popularity is his good-natured expression, His face is his fortune in this respect."

The Crown Prince Rudolph is pictured as a caddish and disagreeable little boy, and a drunken, dissolute, vicious, and cowardly man, who dabbled in political intrigue and high treason.

We come to page 162 before the professed object of the book is mentioned. Referring to the versions given to the world of what happened at Meyerling, the Countess says :—" Hitherto I have not refuted the slanders circulated about me, as I deemed them unworthy of notice. But as one of my sons shot himself on account of what he read in one of the lying books, and my daughters' lives have been embittered by hearing so much that is untrue regarding the part I played in the drama. I have made up my mind to speak after a silence of twenty-four years and acquaint the world with the truth of what really happened before and after the tragedy of Meyerling."

There is a forced and unnatural note in every line of this promised disclosure ; there is a mass of irrelevant matter, in which it is very hard to discover exactly what part the Countess did play. She admits, however, that she was the go-between in the liason which the Crown Prince contracted with the woman who was found dead with him, and that she actually took the girl to the Prince's apartments in the Hoffburg on the day when the pair went away together to Meyerling. What motive the Countess had in playing this part remains a mystery. She hated the Crown Prince and she had no symyathy for the girl. What reason was there, then, for her action if not one of those attributed in the "lying books" to which the Countess refers ?

AT MEYERLING.

The Countess is clear on two points only ; first, that the tragedy was of the most sordid kind, and, second, that it was the outcome of political intrigue and not of an affair of the heart. There is a story about a steel casket which Rudolph confided to the care of the Countess, to be given up to him again, or, failing him, to a person who should come to her with a sign—the letters R. I. U. O. On handing over the box, Prince Rudolph is said to have declared that his trouble had nothing to do with his wife ; "The danger which menaces me is political." And when it was suggested that he should confide in the Emperor, he burst out : "You fool ! If I were to confide in the Emperor, I should sign my own death warrant."

Later on, after the tragedy, the steel casket was claimed. The mysterious claimant, who, of course, made a rendezvous at night in a deserted quarter of Vienna, turned out to be the Archduke John of Tuscany. He is reported to have said, " 'Don't regret Rudolph. If the Emperor had found these papers, matters would have been infinitely worse. The Crown Prince has killed himself but if the Emperor had known all, it would have been his duty to have had him tried by military law and shot as a traitor." 'Oh, my God !' I cried; 'what did he do? Was he thinking of the Crown of Hungary?' The Archduke nodded assentingly, and I suddenly thought of my aunt's words long ago, when she told me that Rudolph was in the hands of the Freemasons."

"Do you think that Rudolph's plans miscarried ?' I asked. 'It may be,' he answered evasively. But do you understand what the fear of discovery must have meant to Rudolph with his nervous constitution undermined by drugs and brandy ? Fear alone might have made him commit suicide. It is a pity he was so weak. He broke his word to me, and I trusted him. But a bottle of brandy seems to have turned him into a contemptible coward.'" At the close of this mysterious interview, the Archduke is said to have made use of these words, "I am going to die without dying for I am tired of the hollow things of this life." He did, in fact, disappear shortly afterwards, and is now the hero of the sensational stories woven round the name of Johann Orth. But we do not suggest that this disappearance confirms the melodramatic tale of the Countess Lerisch.

The Countess adds:—"There is not the slightest doubt that the Prince anticipated a crisis of some sort, and it is unquestionable that he and the Archduke John had planned a coup d'etat together. . . . The world may well wonder why Rudolph, the heir-apparent to the Thrones of Austria and Hungary, should have involved himself in in the schemes of men who were striving for the separation of Hungary from Austria." The world will go on wondering for, Countess Larisch offers no solution to the riddle. To us her story is wholly unconvincing. Her book, where it is anything more than a chronique scandaleuse, reminds one of a certain class of fiction known as the "Detective story."

The Countess Marie Larisch has arrived at Berkeley Cottage, Berkeley Square, from Paris.

GOLF CLUBS' PROFITS.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF COURT OF APPEAL.

◆

Taxes on profits made by golf clubs from fees paid by visiting players were discussed on May 2nd before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Buckley and Kennedy.

This was an appeal in a case in which Mr. Justice Hamilton decided that the Silloth Golf Club made a profit on non-members, and was therefore assessable to income tax. From this decision the Club now appealed.

The club has a course under lease from the North British Railway Company, and is charged a nominal rent on agreeing to allow visitors to play at certain stipulated fees. If there were no fees received from visitors the subscription of members would have to be increased.

It seemed to his lordship that there was a real difference between there moneys received from members and applied for the benefit of members, and moneys received by the club from strangers. He thought that the decision of Mr. Justice Hamilton was right—that the club was assessable to income tax under the schedule in respect of the "profits or gains" drived from the payment of fees from the non-members.

Whether or no there were any profits derived from these fees was a question or fact for the Commissioners and not for the Court. The matter must therefore be referred back to the Commissioners for them to decide the amount of the profits, if any.

The Lords Justices concurred, and the appeal was dismissed.

SERVICES AT HOME.

◆

INDIA OFFICE.—May 2.

ARRIVAL REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen F G Bond
Brig-Gen H Hudson, Gen Staff
Col H C Nanton, R E
Lieut-Col A H D Creagh, 128 Prs
Lieut-Col J P Brewin, R E
Lieut C. I J A Dealy, R E
Lieut-Col C W G Richardson, 21 Punj
Lieut-Col G W Jenney, I M S
Lieut-Col R B Low, 9 Horse
Lieut-Col T W Stewart I M S
Major H M Cruddas, I M S
Major E A C Matthews I M S
Major P H Alexander, 36 Horse
Major R Goodfollow, KGO, 38 C I Horse
Major C R Harbord, 30 Lrs
Major F V Smith, 4 Cav
Major C P Wynter, 53 Sikhs
Major J M Woolley, I M S
Capt C W Hext, STC
Capt E P Quinan, 27 Punj
Capt P Mortimer, STC
Capt I O'G Maunsell, 91 Punj
Capt S B Coates, 102 Gren
Capt A M Forteath, 36 Horse
Capt M G Lee, 40 Pathans
Capt J E Moir, 10 Lrs
Capt J F Parkin, 113 Inf
Capt E E Forbes, STC
Capt R W W Grimshaw, 34 Horse
Capt H D Moore, 130 B I
Capt G H Young, 28 Dogras]
Capt J B D Hunter, I M S
Capt A E Grisewood, I M S
Lieut E Masters, ICS Inf
Lieut A G Ogilvy, 33 Dogras.
Lieut E H Whitford-Hawkey, 16 Cav
Lieut M F A Maclean, R A
Lieut E H Ovans, 125 Rifles
Lieut R M N Forbes, R A
Lieut W H Heinig, 54 Sikhs
Second Lieut A P Cuningham 127 Inf
Mr T Beswick
Mr W I Bryning
Mr H W Bryning
Mr J Cornee, ICS
Mr W B Heycock, ICS
Mr R C Hamilton, ICS
Mr T A Curry
Mr H E Bowden
Mr E A H Blunt, ICS
Sir C R Cleveland, K C I E, ICS
Mr R E Barber
Mr R L Jones
Mr E A Davis I C S
Mr G W Hatch, ICS
Mr C E Milner
Mr F W Moore
Mr F D Savi
Mr H O Weller
Mr D L Morgan
Mr A H Marshall
Mr J E Phillimore, ICS
Mr D L McCarrison
Mr C G Mackay, ICS
Mr F J Richards ICS
Mr M H Sowerby
Mr R L McCulloch
Mr C M Lane
Rev M W Bagg

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By Royal Appointment To the Court of Spain.

GLAXO is a New Zealand dairy product in which cow's milk is dried to a Powder after having been enriched with extra cream and milk sugar to bring it up to the standard of healthy breast milk. It has the great merit of not creating the hard curd of unmodified cow's milk, and consequently can be easily and quickly digested by a young or weak baby.

It is a powder and only requires mixing with hot water to at once make a purified germ-free enrich milk.

By Royal Appointment To the Court of Spain.

Glaxo is economical as no milk has to be added. However hot or sultry the weather, Glaxo is always sweet and fresh.

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FREE :—Ask your Chemist for the GLAXO BABY BOOK—it will interest you and benefit your baby.

In sealed tins at Rs. 1-2, and Rs. 2-0 of all Chemists and Stores.

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A most valuable Remedy for LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all Bronchial Affections is

BURGOYNE'S

EUCALYPTUS OIL

(A Specially Pure Distillate)

A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c. NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

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from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

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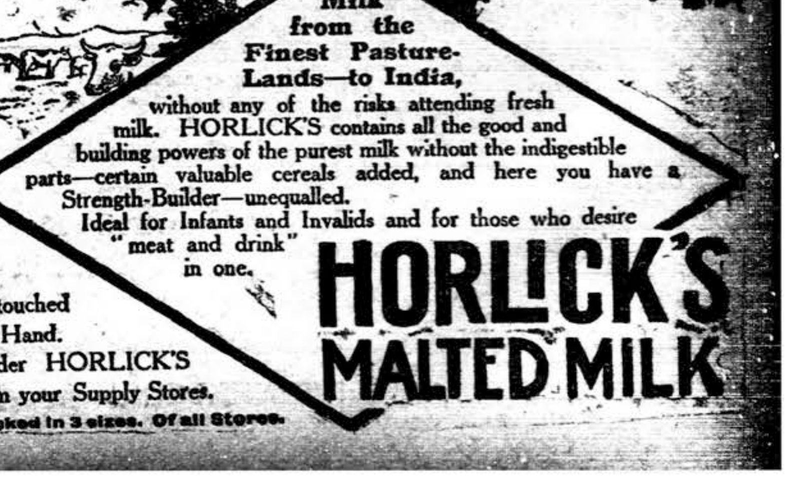

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 17th May, 1913.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

If bread be the staff of life, milk, if it is pure, must run good wine very close as its nectar. But pure milk is, in these days of complicated civilisation, one of the rarest gifts of the gods, as handed to us through the ministrations of the milkman either of India or of Europe. Consumers are, indeed, everywhere awakening to the need for excellence in the quality supplied to them, but they very seldom get it. They receive a colourable—and often highly coloured—imitation of the real article which cannot stand analysis at any price, so that there is ample room for improvement. Not only in towns where the number of customers tempt the caterer to adulterate or thin out the milk to make it go round, but in the country, at the "very source and fount" of the liquid. Wise innovators entered on a crusade enjoining cleanliness in manipulation from the cradle of the milk to its grave—from the cow to the consumer. But this was not quite found to meet the case; for, the farmer, obliged, not only by public opinion, but also by the laws of the land, contravention of which entailed fines of varying degrees, to see that the milk he sent to market was pure, found, or said he found, that the care bestowed on the article he sold did not bring him adequate remuneration. It is but reasonable to hold that hard work and earnest supervision deserve some reward, but he knew that to raise the price of his milk would be a sure way of losing the customers, and they are still many, who, being less particular, believe that milk is milk and have no craven fear of bacilli. So it came to pass that the cow herself must be improved as well as her owner's ways. She must be of a sort that can be relied on to produce more and better milk. But how? Looking carefully into pedigree, say some, feeding well and managing wisely, say others. It has been pretty well proved that neither system is omnipotent. It is not sufficient to acquire good stock, the food and rearing of the young cow—its environment in fact—must be so carried out that, when of full age and giving milk, it may fulfil its purpose in the mind's eye of the owner. "The intermediate stages of feeding and management" are of almost as great importance, a writer on agricultural subjects in the "Times" tells us, as the selection of the breed of cow.

The keenest students of dairy lore have been closely investigating into the influences of heredity and of the feeding of cows. Leeds did much in this direction last year in the Agricultural Department of its University, and the conclusion come to there differs somewhat from that arrived at by the Agricultural College of Wye. Leeds is of opinion that heredity has more influence than the rations or general management of the cow in the matter of milk. The authorities there had the command of nine herds for the purposes of their inquiry; and without making any change in the ordinary feeding of the animals, a careful record was kept both of the quantities and sorts of food consumed, as well as of the return in milk of each cow. Their report was based on this proceeding and testified, as above, to their belief that heredity was the main factor. So here again we have the question of heredity versus environment, which may well puzzle the farmer. But he may safely embark in cows whose mothers, grandmothers, aunts and cousins, were good milkers, and do his part in offering them good food, comfortable houses, and cleanly treatment. Then he ought to make a marked success of supplying milk to his customers. Let Leedsor Wye say what they like.

There is another section of a cow's indirect duty, that of cheese, about which the idea once widely prevalent was that it was all the better for being made from milk that was not rich in fats. But the Kilmarnock Dairy School has put that theory out of court. It experimented with many samples of milks and found that from the richest not only was the best cheese to be made, but the greatest quantity. In one instance, indeed, the cheese was double that produced from the same measure of skim-milk. This result may seem to be common sense to the layman, but the scientific being wants proofs. These experiments will probably lead to an increase in cheese-making at the time of year when a surplus of milk troubles the farmer, as he now often has to dispose of it to little or no profit. The cheese season is popularly held to coincide with the "coming and going of the grass," and it will probably always be so. But still science persists in beating paths in the jungle of ignorance which surrounds these matters and discovers wrinkles by which cheese can be ripened in winter almost as fast and as well as in the summer time. Bacteriology and chemistry guide the hands of the cheesemaker even as they do those of more heroic mould. Cheshire, that home of some of the best cheese in the world—and very widely imitated—has learned to advance its cheese-season by many weeks. What was pious tradition has now been proved hard fact; that Stilton cheese can only be made truly in Leicestershire, Cheshire in its own county and Shropshire, Cheddar in Somerset, Devon, and some part of Scotland, Gloucester in Gloucester, and so on. The special quality of each must be the product of local grazing and that again of the nature of the soil rather than the fruit of any skill in the makers. The problem of the surplus summer milk has suggested the advisability of erecting central cheese factories, and in Cheshire the plan promises success, though the specialist, who aims at producing by his own labour the very finest article, looks with an unfavourable eye on the Co-operative system, whence absolute perfection is not certain to emanate. But an all-round improvement is likely to result; more likely than if each farmer waited for the accumulation of his own surplus milk to make into cheese. It is just a case of general excellence versus the superlative specimens of an expert, and, as the order of the world seems now in favour of benefiting the greater number—pace the millionaries—and leaving the select few to take care of themselves, it is probable that central cheese factories will multiply. The individual determined to do his best will heroically persist in aiming at the highest and showing the way to less gifted manufacturers. Thus the standard of excellence will still be available for the example of the crowd.

BATTLESHIP PRACTICE. A return has just been issued containing the results of the battle practice of the British Fleet in 1912. As the conditions of the tests differed widely from those of previous years, no comparison of the figures is possible; but on the whole the firing seems to have reached a fairly high level. The "Colossus," a Greenock-built ship, armed with 10-12-inch mark XI guns, comes out at the head of the battleship and battle cruiser class with 368 points. The general conditions are given as "very good." The highest scorer with 12-5-inch mark V guns is Portsmouth's "Orion," with 350 points, the general conditions being described as "good." Portsmouth's "Bellerophon" is best of the ships armed with 12-inch mark X guns. Her score is 346, and the general conditions are described as "very good." Chatham's "Irresistible" is best of the ships with 12-inch mark IX guns. Her score is 242, and it was achieved in what is officially described as bad light. Of cruisers, the "Monmouth," a Govan ship with 14-6 inch mark VII guns, is first with 365 points; and of the light cruisers, the "Yarmouth" with eight 6-inch mark XI guns, is first with 745 points. In both of these cases conditions are described as "good." The "Yarmouth" was built in the same Govan yard as the "Monmouth." Of three cruisers on the Cape station, which fired at a fixed target, the "Hermes," a Fairfield ship, with 11·6-inch mark VIII guns, is highest scorer with 385 points. The conditions are described as "very good," Hawthorn Leslie's "Nereide" is top-scorer of the destroyers of the "Acheron" and "Acorn" classes and with 169 points—general conditions "very good," and White's "Basilisk" is at the head of the "Beagle" class with 127 points—general conditions "unfavourable." Thornycroft's "Nubian," with 102 points, is at the head of the tribal boats with 4-inch guns, Cammel Laird's "Foyle" with 155 points, at the head of the tribal boats, with 12-pounder guns; Cammell Laird's "Foyle" with 155 points at the head of the "River" boats; and Doxford's "Violet," with 172 points, at the head of the 30-knot boats. Thornycroft's torpedo boat "9" is the highest scorer of the coastal boats with 146 points. In the cases of the "Nubian," the "Cossack," the "Foyle," the "Violet," and T.B.O., the general conditions are described as "good."

HURLINGHAM AND POLO REFORM. IT would indeed be a pity were the leading lights of polo to be sharply divided on questions of administration, at a time when a British polo team is about to join in what will probably be the sternest struggle, which international polo has yet known. Therefore, the officers of the Hurlingham Club and also those of the County Polo Association are to be congratulated on the happy and easy manner, in which they seem to be about to conclude a compromise. The Home papers tell us that the suggestion of the County Polo Association, made at the beginning of the season, that Hurlingham should be superseded as the ruling authority of polo by a representative association, created a mild sensation. But it was evidently very soon made clear that there was no general desire for a great and sweeping change such as this. Sportsmen, on the whole, are somewhat conservative beings and they preserve a deep reverence for old institutions. Thus is cricket governed by Marylebone, and golf by St. Andrew's. However, malcontents will always cavil at authority and Hurlingham has been passing through a similar experience to that which the Royal and ancient club enjoyed a very few years ago. Hurlingham has wisely refrained from flouting the movement, which with Mr. Buckmaster at its head could not but be influential. It willingly conceded the County Association, Ireland, the Army, India and the Dominions and Colonies greater representation on the ruling committee. The County Association now makes one more demand, which seems to be reasonable enough. It comes to this that a Hurlingham representative committee shall deal exclusively with the general interests of polo, and that another Hurlingham committee, which will be a close corporation, will deal with purely club affairs. We should think Hurlingham will be disposed to agree to this, and the whole discussion will then end as smoothly as it began.

SCATTERED HOLDINGS. THE evils of scattered holdings in India, and the desirability of employing official agency to consolidate them, were pointed by Raja Pyari Mohan Mukarjee, president of the Swadeshi Mela, at a gathering of that body some months ago. This is believed to be the first public utterance in favour of official intervention, but the method has now been taken up by the "Agricultural Journal of India" which declares that the evil in question, both as regards tenants and small proprietors, has long been recognised, and the writer quotes Sir Charles Elliot and Sir Edward Buck in pronouncing it an evil from an agricultural point of view that the land of each holder should be broken up and separated, for even if the proprietor does not cultivate himself, he has to give his tenants broken holdings, and it would be a great advantage to distribute cultivators' holdings as far as possible by blocks. Revenue officers are urged to take up the matter without delay.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" were:—Hon. A. La Tucker, and Hon. Mr. J. Woodroffe.

The annual dinner of the Bench and Bar in Sind will take place on Saturday, the 7th June, at the Frere Hall, Karachi.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

PLURAL VOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 2.

After two days' discussion the Government have secured the second reading of their Plural Voting Bill by a substantial majority, but the measure, as it stands, is disliked for different reasons by various sections of the coalition and cordially detested by the Opposition. The Suffragists and especially the Labour Suffragists are angry that plural voting should be dealt with apart from their fad accusing Mr. Asquith of breach of faith, and so on, but with one or two exceptions, voting with him. A very large number of Liberals are aggrieved because while plural voting at a general election is abolished, the position remains as it was, so far as by-elections are concerned. Plural voters will be plural voters still. There may be a general election, and if a week later there are half a dozen by-elections in different parts of the country, the voter who has voted in the first may vote in all the rest assuming that he has the necessary qualifications in each constituency. Obviously, this is absurd as well as illogical, but to do away with the anomally would mean a bigger Bill than the Government could hope to pass in the present session and their eyes are fixed on the general election. They do not forget that a by-election is sometimes an extraordinary important political event and that the scale is occasionally turned by the out-voters. But sufficient to the day is the evil thereof; they are determined that if they can prevent it—if the coalition holds together nothing can prevent it—plural voting shall be published before the next general election comes round. The Solicitor-General, who is nothing if not sincere, admitted yesterday that the object is to gerrymander certain constituencies though naturally he did not use that rather unpleasant and vulgar word. Mr. Bonar Law had emphasised the point that the supporters of the Plural Voting Bill are actuated by purely selfish interests. Said Sir John Simon:—"I will be quite frank. Our position, as I understand it, is this. We think that the system of plural voting is a gross and a palpable injustice. Let me state with the greatest frankness, and it may well be that we, in thinking that, are the more sensible of that injustice because we suffer from its inconveniences at every election in which we take part. But, let me point out the extent to which we suffer from plural voting is also the precise extent to which the Conservative Party benefit. If its abolition is an advantage to us, its continuance is an advantage to them, and if we are to be accused of self-interest in promoting its removal, hon. gentlemen making that accusation must not be surprised if we suspect them a little of self-interest in trying to resist its removal." The Solicitor-General continued:—"The right hon. gentleman said just now that while we were frank enough to avow that we were naturally influenced by this consideration, nobody could tell what a Conservative thought. Well, that is true (laughter), but from time to time one did get an equal degree of candour and frankness on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite. A much-lamented and much-respected Conservative member, who sat in the House for some thirty years, put it very well, and I am sure that what he said will strike a silent, but none the less sympathetic, chord in the hearts of many hon. gentlemen opposite, when he said:—He supported plural voting as a most valuable thing. There were several constituencies where, if the plural voter did not exist, the Conservative Party would have no existence in Parliament. He could not understand how any one could go in for one man one vote, and certainly they ought not to bring it up themselves. (Laughter.) That is good Tory doctrine. I do not complain of it in the least, but I only point out that we shall not get very far in the discussion as to whether plural voting ought or ought not to be abolished if we spend all our time in pointing out that one side will gain an advantage by its abolition and that the other side will gain an advantage by resisting its abolition. So far as I know, though there are many electoral anomalies, there is not one which is not to the advantage of hon. gentlemen opposite." Sir John Simon need not have gone back to a speech delivered by a politician, no longer with us, for a good old fashioned defence of plural voting. Only an hour before the Solicitor-General rose the genial but uncompromising Sir Frederick Banbury was complaining that there are not more plural voters speaking, not as partisan but as a patriot. The idea that a poor man can be as well qualified to vote as a man with "a stake in the country," is, in his view, too ridiculous for words. "It requires intelligence," he said, "to make money and if money is intended, it requires intelligence to keep it." Why any one should think that a man who has worked hard and saved money ought not to have no more voting power than a man who has worked hard and not saved money—I suppose there are such instances—is beyond Sir F. Bunbury's comprehension. To-day the House of Commons has been considering a London Plural Voting Bill which, so far as the Metropolis is concerned, made the Radical objection to the larger measure referred to above. The London Elections Bill, the second reading of which was carried by a majority of 90, makes the capital a single Parliamentary borough with divisions like Manchester, Liverpool, Brimingham and other great cities. One result would be that the principle of successive occupation would be applied over the whole area and thus many thousands of electors would retain their votes who now lost them merely because they moved from one street to another. Plural voting would cease, *ipso facto*, no person under the existing law being allowed to vote for more than one qualification in the same borough. The Bill purposes that all elections in London should take place on the same day—a rule that ought to be applied to the entire country and will in the very remote future Many Conservatives are in favour of simultaneous polling throughout the kingdom, and I should not be surprised if this were to be one of the planks in their programme when they next come into power.

MR. CHURCHILL AND MARCONI COMMITTEE.

Mr. Churchill's action in giving the Marconi a piece, or rather a good many pieces of his mind, is warmly approved even by some who differ from his politics, and it is rather futile to suggest that he ought to have been reported to the Speaker for treating such a sacrosant body as a Select Committee with so much contumely. We are told that if he had not been a Cabinet Minister, it would not have been allowed. I am not so sure. After their humiliating experiences when they "reported" Mr. Maxse to the Speaker, the Committee are likely to be more cautious. I am told that the incident was mainly due to a misapprehension. The letter as drafted, presumably by the most ineffective Chairman, was in the way of a peremptory command to appear before the Committee at ridiculously small notice for a private person, let alone the busy head of a great department. I understand that what the Committee wished was that Mr. Churchill should be merely informed as to what had happened and that he should have been left to appear before the Committee or not, as he thought best.

THE NEW K. T.

Lord Chancellor Haldane's appointment as a Knight of the "Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle" causes some surprise and perhaps, in certain high-born circles, a little perturbation, as this extremely select distinction is usually reserved for princes of the blood and territorial magnates. At the present time the roll of the order who rejoice in the high-mettled motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, consists of one member of the Royal Family besides the Sovereign; namely, the Duke of Connaught; five Scottish Dukes (Argyll, who is also a duke of the United Kingdom, Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose and Roxburghe); one Marquess (Zetland); six Earls (Aberdeen, Erroll, Haddington, Home, Mar and Kelly, Rosebery); and three Barons (Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell and Baron Reay of Durness). Lord Haldane, it will be seen, is the only Viscount who is a K. T. and perhaps he will not remain Viscount very much longer. Indeed, it is tolerably certain that either before, or when his party goes out of office, he will, like his more immediate predecessors, Lords Halsbury and Loreburn, be given an earldom—if he wants it—and "intellectual," though he is (or was) proud of being, he evidently does not object to being a sort of social god. Though the Order of the Thistle came into existence in 1687, a hundred years before the Order of St. Patrick was established, it cannot compare in point of age with the Garter which dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, during the long and memorable reign of that bellicose sovereign, Edward the Third.

DECAY OF PARLIAMENTARY ORATORY.

Mr. Bonar Law was the principal guest of the Parliamentary Press Gallery the other night and in a characteristically sincere speech he observed that he could not honestly say he had heard a single eloquent speech in the House of Commons since he became a member of that assembly. Startling as this may seem to some, I can quite believe it; seeing that the present Conservative leader did not enter the House of Commons until after Gladstone's retirement, Bradlaugh's death and Mr. David Plunket's translation to another place. Apropos of Mr. Law's remark, the *Westminster Gazette* refers to Mr. Plunket (now Lord Rathmore) as "one of the finest natural orators in a great generation of speakers," a generation which Mr. Law just missed. I remember Bradlaugh telling me once that in his opinion, and there could hardly be a better judge, "David Plunket" easily came next to the G.O.M. for pure eloquence. If that is so, Bradlaugh—Bright had by this time disappeared from the scene—was a good third. Lord Rathmore has a slight, very slight impediment of speech which adds to, rather than detracts from, the charm of a singularly attractive style and no less attractive personality. Physical qualities have something to do with a man's success or failure as a public speaker. Gladstone's bodily animation, the movement of his arms, his frequent change of position, as for instance when he turned round and faced his supporters, was part of the thing that fascinated you, though you might not be among those who idolised him or even agreed with his views. As for Lord Rathmore, it is to be regretted that the last of the Victorian Ciceros is now seldom heard. In fact, he hardly ever speaks in public except at a meeting of shareholders of the railway company of which he is chairman, or some other occasion of a similar kind. The only opportunity I think I have had of hearing him since he ceased to be a member of the House of Commons, was at a banquet at the Metropole in connection with the P. and O. Company—one of the delightful Anderson Dinners. His speech was the best and wittiest piece of postprandial oratory that I had heard for a long time. There is one man in London who approaches him as an after-dinner speaker—I allude to the American Consul-General, Mr. Griffiths, who would be better than he is if his speeches were not quite so long. There is still living, though practically in retirement, a countryman of Lord Rathmore, who in his prime, had claims to be con-

(Continued on page 12.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THREE ROADS LED IN ONE DIRECTION.

The news that her lover was safe restored the sparkle to Irene's eyes and the colour to her wan cheeks. Fenshawe, indeed, had not given her full measure of Abdur Kad'r's breathless recital. Recent events had led the old curio-hunter to view life in less ultra-scientific spirit than was his habit. Perhaps he had re-awakened to the knowledge that the hearts of men and women are apt to be swayed by other impulses than his dry-as-dust interest in dead cities and half-forgotten races. Most certainly he was shocked by the agony in the girl's face when she heard that the sheikh had returned alone, and, if he wondered at the low wail of despair which broke from her lips, he said, nothing of it at the the moment, but mercifully suppressed Abdur Kad'r's story of the Effendi's resolve to make a stand against his pursuers, and thus enable his companion to reach and warn the camp.

The version Irene heard was that Royson's camel had fallen lame, and it was deemed safer he should hide until help came, than mount behind Abdur Kad'r and risk the slower journey. Fenshawe reasoned that Royson might be captured, not killed. His long experience of Arab life told him that the tribesmen would be chary of murdering a European, for fear of the vengeance to be exacted later. Nevertheless, this comforting theory was more than balanced by the disquieting facts revealed by the sheikh, who, as he rode wildly to the south, heard a sharp outburst of firing in the valley behind him.

Yet it was well that Irene had not been told the whole truth, else that anxious little heart of hers might have stormed itself into a fever of despair. As it was, her pent emotions found relief in tears of joy when the messengers brought the news of Royson's approach with the rescue party, and her eyelids were still suspiciously red, her lips somewhat tremulous, when, standing by her grandfather's side, she welcomed his return.

Though a hundred eyes were fixed on the two—though some of those eyes watched them with a keeness inspired by the belief that this reunion had in it a romantic element quite apart from the drama of the hour—their meeting apparently partook only of that friendly character warranted by the unusual circumstances. And, in the general excitement, none who looked at Royson paid heed to the hardships he had undergone. He had hardly closed his eyes during two nights and three days; for the rest obtained while he and Abdur Kad'r awaited the outcome of Hussain's embassy was calculated rather to add to his physical exhaustion than relieve it. He had covered eighty miles of desert on scanty fare, and had fought a short but terrific fight against a dozen adversaries. Yet his cool demeanour and unwearied carriage conveyed no hint of fatigue—to all outward seeming he might have been entering the encampment after an ordinary march, when a basin of water and a change of clothing were the chief essentials of existence. It was not so, of course. Were he made of steel he must have felt the strain of those sixty hours, and he almost yielded to it when he dismounted, and Fenshawe led him inside the mess tent.

The older man invited him to be seated, and tell his adventures while eating the meal which had been prepared for him and Stump as soon as their camels were seen in the distance. But Dick, half unconsciously, still clutched the broken rifle. There were blood-stains on his clothing, which was ripped in the most obvious way by bullets that had either wounded him or actually grazed his skin. Fenshawe's keen old eyes made a rapid inventory of these signs of strife, and he forgot, in his anxiety, that Irene was present.

"Good heavens man," he cried, "you have been in the wars. Did those scoundrels attack you, then ? Are you hurt ?"

"No," said Dick, sinking into a chair, and trying to speak with his customary nonchalance, "I am not injured—just a wee bit tired—that is all."

Irene flew to his side. She took the soiled gun-barrels from his relaxing grip, and began to unfasten the collar hooks of his uniform.

"Don't you see he is almost fainting?" she demanded reproachfully "Bring some brandy and cold water, quick ! Oh, Dick, dear, speak to me ! Are you sure you are not wounded ? If it is only want of food and sleep, we can soon put that right, but do tell me if you have a wound.

Dick smiled, though he knew his face was white beneath the dust and tan, and he could not lift his arms for the life of him.

"I'm all right," he whispered. "I suppose I'm suffering from heart trouble, Irene. Haven't seen you for two nights and a day, you know."

He must have been a trifle light-headed, or he would not have spoken to her in that way before her grandfather. Mr. Fenshawe remembering the girls' shyness of the previous day, may have thought a good deal but he said nothing, seeing that Irene was supremely indifferent to either his thoughts or his words at that instant, while Royson seemed to be heedless of any other fact than the exceedingly pleasant one that his beloved was holding a glass to his lips and asking him to gratify her by swallowing the contents.

As for Stump, who was not aware of his second mate's rise in the world, the manner of their speech affected him so powerfully that he was in imminent danger of an apoplectic seizure. His condition was rendered all the more dangerous because he dared utter no word. But he silently used the sailor-like formula which applies to such unexpected situations, and added certain other variations of the rubric from the extensive resources of his own private vocabulary. He recovered his breath by the time Dick's attack of weakness had passed, and the colour of his face slowly subsided from a deep purple to its abiding tint of brick red.

"Rather a sudden indisposition" said Fenshawe to Stump, smiling quizzically as he watched Irene supporting Royson's head while she urged him tenderly to drink a little more of the stimulant.

"Is that wot you call it ?" asked the captain of the *Aprodite*, mopping his glowing cheeks with a handkerchief of brilliant hue. "I thought it was a stroke of some kind, but I've fair lost my bearin's since I gev' over plashin' at sea."

The amazement of the elders at the manner in which those young people addressed each other was slight in comparison with the thrill Royson caused when he had taken some soup and was prepared to do justice to more solid food.

"I had a rather lively set-to with a number of Hadendowas," he explained in response to a question from Mr. Fenshawe. "It was brief but strenuous, and I assure you it is a marvel that I came out of it practically without a scratch. At any rate, it does not call for a detailed description now, seeing that I have something of vastly greater mportance to tell you. May I ask, sir, if you have photographs of the papyrus iI your possession ?"

in "Yes. They are in my tent. Shall bring them ?"

"If you please. I think I have news that will interest you."

"One word before I go. Abdur Kad'r said that the Italians had abandoned Suleiman's Well. Have they found the treasure, do you think."

"No, sir. Just the reverse. I believe that I have found it myself and, if I am not mistaken, Mrs. Haxton and the Baron, from what Captain Stump tells me, are now far on their way to the right place, if they have not already reached it."

"Wot did I say, Miss Irene ?" broke in Stump fiercely. "Oh, he's deep, is that there Baron. I sized him up when he med off yesterday. An' Mrs. Haxton, too ! A nice pair of beauties."

"Whatever wrong Mrs. Haxton may have done in the past, I refuse to believe that she was swayed by some merely selfish consideration in leaving us as she did," said Irene softly, and her grandfather thanked her with a look as he quitted the tent.

Stump shook his head.

"She's artful as a pet fox," he growled ; but he had no listeners. Dick and Irene were far too much occupied in gazing at each other.

Mr. Fenshawe returned speedily. He spread out ten photographs on the table in front of Royson. With them was a typewritten document divided into ten sections.

"That is the English translation," he explained. "Each numbered division corresponds with a similar number on a photograph. It simplifies reference."

Dick examined the translation eagerly, The first slip of papyrus read—

"In the seventh year of the reign of the renowned Emperor, C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus, I, Demetriades, son of Pelopidos, merchant of Syracuse, being at that time a trader in ivory and skins at Alexandria, did foolishly abandon my wares in that city, and join the legion sent from Egypt to subdue the people of Saba."

He saw that the letters in the word "seventh," though writ in archaic Greek bore the same space relation to the neighbouring characters as did all others in the script. Reading on carefully until he came to the first leaf of the papyri in which the "Five Hills" were named, he observed instantly that the word "pente" five, had its letters crowded together. Now the Greek for seven, ***hepta***, has only four characters, the aspirite being marked over the initial vowel. This same crowding of "pente" was discernible each time it occurred in the text. It was a coincidence that was too intrusive. The obvious explanation was that "hepta" had been deleted, and "pente" substituted in every instance, and the fraud had not been detected, because the rest of the Greek writing was absolutely genuine. The hieroglyphs in cartouches which von Kerber had admittedly tampered with were beyond Royson's ken.

He was so taken up with this confirmation of his views, and so eager to make clear the queer chance that led Abdur Kad'r to explain the name of the Well of Moses, that he was blind to the growing wrath in Mr. Fenshawe's face, until he happened to catch the indignant note in the older man's voice as he bade a servant summon the sheikh. Then a single glance told him what he had done. The wounded vanity of the famous Egyptologist had risen in its might, and swept aside all other considerations. The man of wealth could permit his charitable instincts to govern the scorn evoked by the Austrians' petty tactics, but the outraged enthusiasm of the collector was a torrent that engulfed charity and expediency alike in its flood. Nothing short of the most painstaking personal examination of the oasis at the Well of Moses would now convince the millionaire that von Kerber had not tricked him at the eleventh hour.

Though the expedition was in Italian territory, though he was aware that a tribe of hostile Arabs was already hovering on the outskirts of the camp, though the presence of Irene rendered it imperative that he should not risk the attack which would probably be made that night, these urgent conditions of the moment did not prevail in the least degree against the maddening suspicion that the self-confessed forger who had duped him had put the seal on a piece of clever rascality by exploiting the real treasure-ground for his own benefit.

Royson was far from expecting this development. Yet, now that it had occurred, he saw that it was inevitable. Before Abdur Kad'r appeared, he guessed why Mr. Fenshawe wanted him in such a hurry. Irene, who had never known her grandfather to be so greatly disturbed, whispered earnestly to her lover—

"If grandad wishes you to follow von Kerber, you must be too ill to do anything of the sort."

"Then I shall remain here alone," said he, smiling at her dismay. "Unless I am much mistaken we shall all be hot on his track before we are many hours older."

He was right. When the sheikh came, he received orders to prepare for an instant march towards the coast by way of the caravan route. Then the burning zeal of archæology received a check.

"It is impossible that the *Kafila* should move in that direction before to-morrow's dawn, O worthy of honour," said Abdur Kad'r emphatically. "We can march south to-day, if Allah wills it, knowing that we shall find food and water within fifteen kilometres without fail. To reach the Well of Moses is a different thing. I have not seen the place during thirty years. We must travel early and late, and carry with us a water supply that will not only suffice for the journey, but safeguard us against any failure of the well, when we arrive there. What proof have we, Effendi, that it is not choked with sand ?"

Fenshawe was too skilled in the varying contingencies of desert life not to admit the truth of the sheikh's reasoning; but he held to the belief that von Kerber had secret information as to the practicability of the route.

"Be it so," he said curtly. "Let every preparation be made. We have no cause to fear these dogs of Hadendowas. I charge myself with the care of the camp where they are concerned. See to it, Abdur Kad'r, that we start ere sunrise."

The conversation was in Arabic ; so Stump could not gather its drift. When he learnt his employer's intentions he roared gleefully :

"By gad, sir, I'm pleased to 'ear you're makin' for blue water once more. Just for a minute I fancied you was tellin' our brown pilot to shove after von Kerber, an' string him up."

Mr. Fenshawe laughed grimly.

"The rogue deserves it, but I cannot take the law into my own hands, captain'" he said.

"Oh, that wasn't botherin' me," was the offhand answer. "i was only wonderin' where you would find a suitable tree."

Fenshawe bent over the table, and asked Royson to go through the papyri with him, comparing the Greek, word for word, with the translation. He himself was able to discipher the hieroglyphs, but the details and measurements they gave might be dismissed as unreliable. Depending, however, on the context, and having ascertained from Adbur Kad'r that the seven small lava hills at Mosses' Well stood in an irregular circle near the oasis, it was a reasonable deduction that the Romans had selected a low-lying patch of sand or gravel somewhere in the centre of the group as a suitable hiding-place for their loot. It might be assumed that Ælius Gallus meant to sail down the Red sea again within a year at the utmost, and recover the spoil when his galleys were there to receive it. Therefore, he would not dig too deeply, nor in the straits to which he was reduced would he waste many hours on the task.

Fenshawe infected Dick with his own ardour. The two were puzzling over each turn and twist of the Greek adventurer's awkward phrases when Irene, who had gone out with Stump, interrupted them.

"Dick," she said, blushing poppy red because she used his familiar name, you must go and rest at once. I am sure, grandad, you don't want Mr. Royson to break down a second time, do you ? And I would like both of you to know that Baron vonKerbar took with him no pick-axes. Captain Stump and I have just checked our stock. That seems to be in his favour I think."

"If I have done von Kerber an injustice, I shall be the first to ask his pardon," said Fenshawe. "At present, I have every cause to doubt the man's motives in leaving us, and I want more than negative proof to acquit him of dishonesty. By the way, Irene, have you told Royson of his good fortune."

"I have hardly spoken two words to him since he arrived," said she innocently.

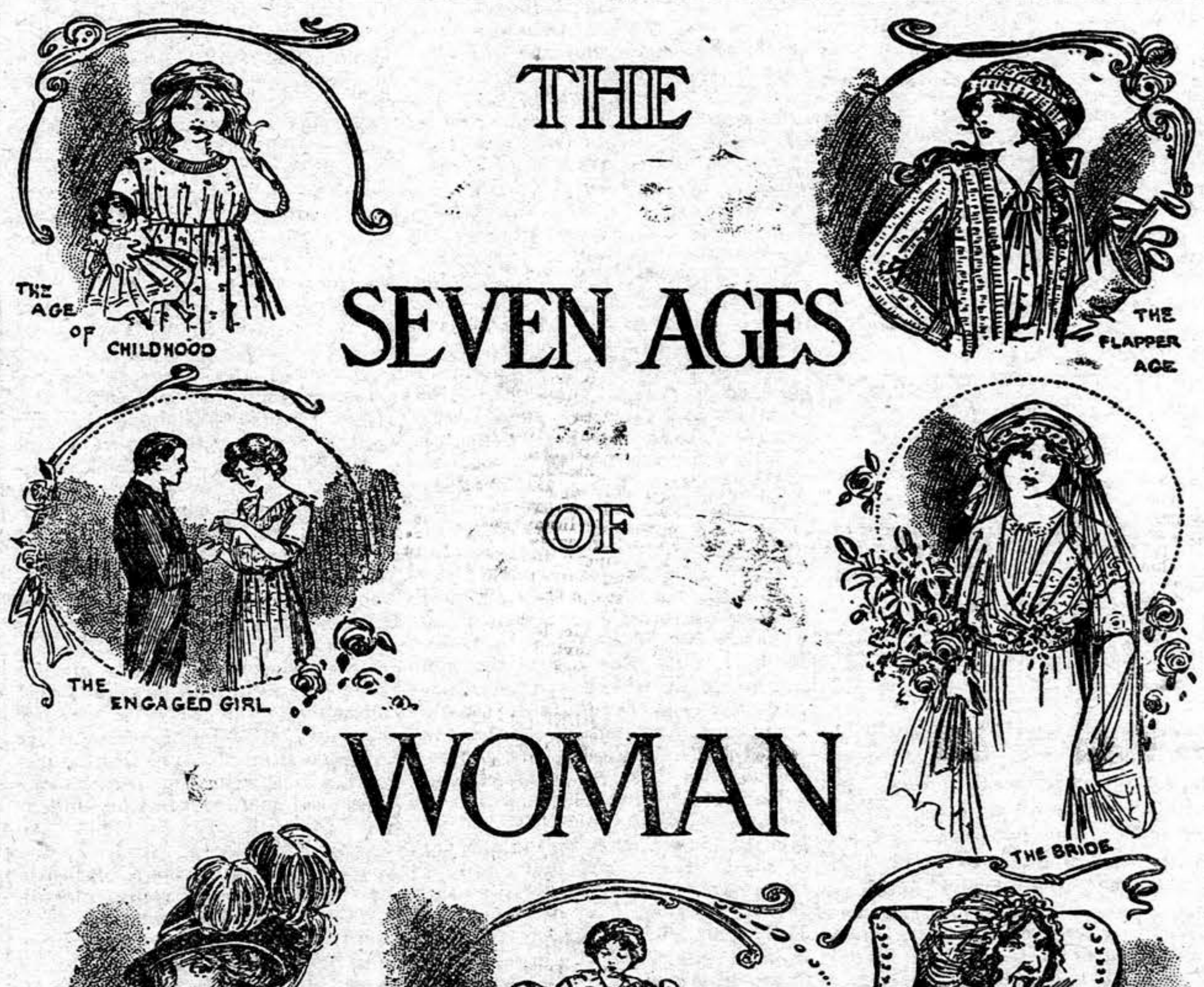
"Dear me ! That sounds like a strong hint," and Fenshawe very considerately left the two alone. Tired as Dick was, the best part of an hour elapsed before Irene could explain fully that he was now a baronet, with a reasonably large income, or he could make her understand exactly why he was a somewhat frayed out-of-work when they met in London.

Perhaps there were interludes and interuptions. Perhaps he thought that the limpid depths of her brown eyes offered more attraction than the sordid records of a foolish man's spite and a boy's sufferings At any rate, it was Irene who finally insisted that this must positively be the last, and who threatened that she would not speak to him again that day if he stirred out of his tent before dinner.

And, indeed, Dick required no rocking when after a refreshing wash, he stretched his long limbs in his hammock. His sleep was dreamless. He awoke at sundown strong in the conviction that he had hardly closed his eyes.

He and Stump shared the tent, and Dicks' uncertain gaze first dwelt on his skipper who was seated at the door smoking. Stump removed his pipe from between his teeth—"Good evenin',

(*Continued on page 9*).



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THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

I.

GIRLHOOD.

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN.

At about seven she begins to have a trimness and smartness which makes us say : "she is a baby no longer. She is a little girl." But long before that time the eternal feminine has come awake in her : she is no longer the amorphous, sexless bundle of clothes, and golden hair, exquisite skin and all delights, which is the baby. At three she may be already interested in clothes. In fact almost the first words said by the little girl I know best was : "she doesn't like that bonnet," indicating a figure in a fashion paper.

Now her elder brother's first spoken speech was, "More, Nana !" when he sat to porridge, with the milk running down his chin. Which is an indication of the materialism of the male as contrasted with the artistic qualities of the female.

Long before seven, before five, she was differentiated from her brothers.

I have been assured by ladies devoted to the suffrage movement that boys and girls reared exactly alike will grow up with no essential difference of character between them. Well : here is a simple experiment. Try dressing a boy of six or seven or eight in his sister's clothing. The result will be a brazenness that appals. Your boy may have golden hair, rose-leaf complexion, all the beauty of innocence about him, but in feminine garments, the masculine creature will assert itself, making the belaced frock, the sash, the hair ribbons, the uniform of a swaggering hussy.

The boy and girl brought up side by side in the nursery, with no difference in the up-bringing, will part when it comes to each having a room of his or her own—the boy to sleep cheerfully in pitchy darkness, the girl to loneliness and terror unless she be provided with a friendly night-light.

CONFIDENCES.

No little girl that I ever knew would deliberately torture a doll as the best of boys will do. The little girl I know best displayed always a strange indifference to dolls. She preferred her brother's playthings and eyed with indifference the various dolls of all sorts and sizes that were laid at her shrine. Between five and six she confided to me two things—one that she had always concealed her love for a doll in dread of her brother's derision : the second that her dolls were usually so finely dressed that she had not been allowed to handle them or dandle them, they being played and laid away to sleep at the nurse's discretion. "Not like this dear old Mary Hilda," she said sleepily of the disreputable doll that shared her couch and her slumbers : "She just fits in my arm."

At that time,—and I am taking her as a type,—she preferred a walk down Regent Street before the Hippodrome or the Pantomime.

Another matter in which she differed from her brothers was that she had no period such as they had of religious speculation. "Is there any devil at all or is he only a pome ?" asked one young gentleman of six ; and his brother of four-and-a-half : "Are prayers any good to us when we have said them ? or is there any good in saying prayers at all ?" Her religion came to her without difficulty or doubt, like the women who were last at the Cross and earliest at the Grave.

She was six years old when she complained to me : "I went up to the very top of the long field all by myself, because I felt so lonely and miserable."

I—"Why were you so lonely and miserable ?"

She—"Because Toby called me a fool."

Toby—"I did not."

She—"Toby, you did. You said all women were fools and I was the worst fool of any."

Another confidence was : "When I was three, Toby said he wouldn't call me a kid when I was four ; but he did. Then he said he wouldn't call me a kid when I was five ; but he did. Do you s'pose he'll call me a kid when I am six ?" At seven, she announced joyfully : "Now I'm seven, I can call other children kids ;" but she added mournfully : Bunny says he can always call me a kid, but I can never call him a kid, because he'll always be older'n me."

HER INTEREST IN CLOTHES.

Her interest in clothes increased with her years. At three-and-a-half she addressed the cook who was in temporary charge : "I don't like a black hat on you. You may wear it if you have a pink blouse. If not not you'd better go without. Lots of servants do and they look very nice."

At five she had made her choice for the future : "I'll be a lady, when I grow up, for then I'll wear nice clothes." Her brothers suggested that she should be a mother, but the prospect seemed to have less appeal for her than the other. About that time she became conventional, to the annoyance of the simpler male. She became possessed of secrets : "Gentlemen, gentlemen. There are things we don't tell to gentlemen," she said, with the air of a frisky elderly lady who has still the manner of a spoilt beauty.

She had reached a stage in her development when she announced at lunch one day :

"One of Bunny's schoolboys smiled at me in church." Then, with some embarrassment : "But I didn't encaurage him."

She was in her seventh year when she had to be forced into a new smock, for she had waxed fat. She explained : "I can push myself in by holding my breath, but I can only do it for a little while. But anyhow I've given up pudding."

FEMININE OCCUPATIONS.

About the same time she had begun to have feminine occupations and feminine daintinesses. A little rose-water in her washing basin-provoked, "I feel as though my blood were made of roses." As for occupations : "I'll go up to the library and get my box of beads or my Grimm and be quiet. It isn't about making a noise that annoys Father I mind, but because I annoy myself when I've nothing to do."

She was only a little over seven when she said to her mother : "You are made of gold and silver and all sorts of precious stones ; but I'm only made of a few common stones. I'm a Rotter and a Slacker."

Here is another stage of development. "Of all animals I like first dogs, and then birds, but I like them best when they're little and have to have everything done for them."

She was a very direct school-girl and remains one, a child to tear away the web of convention in which some school-girls even will wrap themselves, leaving the shivering conventionalist without a rag. Such a one is apt to disturb the little conventional world of school not a little and to provoke enmity as much as love.

"I told Ruth that I heard what she had said of me, and she looked at me stone-silent."

Her direct ways have often reduced other children to stone-silence.

By eight years old she is literary.

"Oh, mother, to-day at dancing-class there was a big girl, and she could get no partners, and she leant against the wall with her eyes staring straight before her, not moving at all. It was like the Ancient Mariner where they all stared at each other : 'We were a ghastly crew.'"

One day she has a squabble with her best-loved brother.

She—"You did."

He—"I didn't."

She (impatiently)—"You really remind me of the Woman that Didn't."

At ten someone asked her if she had any brothers. "I've had ten weary years of brothers," she replied ; but this was surely in a pessimistic mood.

"MY LITTLE MAID."

By this time she is my "little maid." I have a birthday and the flower-woman accosts me, "Your little maid ! Bless her, how she do grow ! She've had the best bunch of daffs in my basket this morning. 'I want the very nicest you have for Mother's birthday,' she says : 'but I've only sixpence.'"

My "little maid." There was something about it that warmed my heart. My little maid is now quite a school-girl, throwing herself into the school-life with an abandonment utterly unlike her brothers ; who found it harder to cross the threshold of the new life than she did. She has even been a boarder for a very short time and has entered with rapture into the delights of pillow-fights and illicit feasts in the dormitories, and all the rest of it. She has suffered horrible home-sickness away from home even for a short visit : and she is troubled for those she leaves behind.

"I never can sleep," she says, "till I know you are safe at home : for I picture all the things that may befall you."

She has begun to sew and I know nothing pleasanter than my little maid sewing a long seam or doing a bit of embroidery in the firelight, with a wise, grave intentness.

At ten other people have begun to find her pleasant, but their admiration does not disturb her tranquility : "How old are you ?" asks an admirer. "A lady has no age," she replies, to the young man's discomfiture.

She has begun party-going, but she is not spoilt. Grown-uppishness is her abhorrence. She comes home from a very smart function unutterably bored. Of a simpler, more genial occasion she reported :

"Oh, mother, it was lovely. All the small ones went into the other room and rolled about on the floor in their silks and satins and were perfectly happy. It was a lovely party."

HIGH-TEA, TITY.

[The House of Commons is at last showing signs of excitement—over the suppression of "high-teas."]

Four hundred pounds a year may be
Regarded as a tidy bit,
And Britons have been keen to see
What the recipient M.P.
Would do for it.

The contemplative citizen
From whom this salary proceeds
Has wondered if these gifted men
Would feel impelled just now and then
To doughty deeds.

Although he's not disposed to fret
About the country of his birth
It is a point of etiquette
With him at intervals to get
His moneysworth.

But he has waited all in vain
To see them soar to giddy heights;
From over-working they refrain
And show that they are far from fain
To scorn delights.

He does not see them sit and peg
Away with assiduty ;
He merely sees them rise and beg
In piteous accents for an egg
With their Bohea.

He does not see, though hard he's tried,
Their eyes in patriot frenzy roll ;
To them the haddock deftly dried
Is dearer than the Empire wide
Which they control.

A mighty man of lung and limb
Was he who graced the House of yore ;
A sausage on a platter's brim
A simple sausage was to him
And nothing more.

He strove to make his country great,
But we've completely changed all that,
And now the folks who legislate
Show ardour only for a plate
Of bacon-fat.

The old-time champion made appeal
ForBritain and her children's sakes,
But modern members can't conceal
That all they care for is a meal
Of chops and steaks.

The Navy and the Army may
Be on their very last of legs
But Senators show no dismay
So long as they can have their tray
Of ham and eggs.

All thought of Kaiser and of Krupp
Is very rigidly tabooed ;
Their time is solely taken up
With seeing that the blameless cup
Is served with food.

Oh ye who'd spend the afternoon
In dallying with meaty teas,
If ye would win this priceless boon
Set out and seek the country soon—
And stay there, please !

—Mostyn T. Pigott.—(in the "world.")

NOT A CHAIR.

He was a collector for a hire-purchase house, new at the business, and sensitive about performing an unpleasant duty. He was particularly embarrassed because the lady upon whom he had called to perform this unpleasant duty was so exceedingly polite. Still, the van was at the door, the lady was in arrears in her payments, and he remembered his duty.

"Good-morning," said the lady. "It's beautiful day, isn't it ?"

"Beautiful," he agreed.

"Won't you take a chair ?" she said.

"Er—no, thank you, not this morning," he stammered. "I've come to take the piano !"

A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS SMALL after he has been taken in to buy a substitute for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC which has never been known to disappoint victims of Malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with Malarial Fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopless cases." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 705.

CELESTE OF THE CIRCUS.

BY

C. KENNETT BURROW,

Author of "Patricia of the Hills," "The Yeoman," &c., &c.

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The circus was trailing its way slowly along the road in the hot sunshine, moving in a cloud of dust which suggested immense activity in contrast with the still landscape. The residential vans led; then came carts piled high with various properties; then the painted and gilded processional cars, disguised in dirty wrappings, and, bringing up the rear, the finest of the ring horses, four astonishingly patient and patchy-looking camels, and two elephants who swayed inquiring trunks towards the blossoming hedgerows. Last of all came the august manager and proprietor in a high gig.

In front of the leading van sat Signor Pagani, described on the bills as "The Greatest Trick Rider of the World." A glance would have assured anyone with eyes that Signor Pagani was emphatically English. He was of medium height and colour, small-boned and compact of form with blue eyes of a shade never seen out of England, and seldom further north than the Severn. There was nothing professional in his dress—he would have passed unobserved in Pall Mall—and he had about him an air of cleanliness and freshness not usually associated with a circus on the move. His eyes, though alert to take in the aspects of the changing country, had at the same time an abstracted look, as of one who broods on memorable things.

Signor Pagani, of Gerrard's Great Circus, was, in what private life remained to him, simply Paul Cassilis. And it was astonishing how essentially private his life had been during those two years of wandering; how, through all changes of scenes and environment, he had remained himself; had, indeed, as he would have preferred to put it, come into possession of himself. Since he had shaken the dust of Sherbury from his feet and become Signor Pagani he had begun intimately to realize himself. In the constant flux and recurrent excitement of that existence he remained detached and self-contained. The one thing for which he thanked an education, which had, indeed, been broadly liberal, was his knowledge of horsemanship. There he was an absolute master, though he may have failed in the mastery of himself.

Paul preferred always to travel with the vans, though as the star of the troupe he was free to move from town to town by rail or as he pleased. Having, by chance and on an impulse, adopted this curious mode of life, he determined to be of it; and it grew upon him in a way which he could never have conceived possible. For the healing of a wounded spirit nothing could have been more curative.

Presently the high gig rattled up and drew level with the leading van. The great Gerrard—intimately known as "Old Circus"—was impressive by mere bulk and he dressed his part. A huge gold chain flopped against a red waistcoat, his fat hands flamed with rings, his white bowler hat had the curliest of brims. He was, indeed, exceedingly vulgar, according to the code; but he was also generous, and a good friend, and a man of some sensibility. "Horses," he used to say, "teach you a lot, and most men could learn a bit from camels." He now looked down at his star rider with sympathetic interest.

"I s'pose you know were ve're coming to, Pagani?"

"Oh, yes."

"I thought p'rhaps you wouldn't care to appear at Sherbury. I could give it out that you'd had an accident or something. Mamselle could do an extra turn or two."

"It's very kind of you, Gerrard, but I prefer to appear as usual. Two years is a long time; folks forget, and I've altered."

"That's a fact, Pagani, you have."

"Besides, I never lived in the place. I was four miles away. And supposing I were recognized?"

"Oh, I don't know," said Gerrard, "that's your business. I don't ask questions—wouldn't do in my trade. But, of course," he added apologetically "I always knew you were a gentleman, Pagani."

"I don't know that I've ever done anything to be particularly ashamed of, if that's what you mean."

"Then you've got a cleaner record than me," said Gerrard. "Mind, I don't doubt your word; never did from the first day I saw you on a horse, Gum! I saw you were my man in two ticks."

"And we've never quarrelled since," said the star rider.

"Never," said Gerrard, emphatically. And the circus proprietor pulled up, scanning each cart and van as it passed slowly by, until he resumed his position in the rear of the elephants and camels.

Every yard of the way was now familiar to Pagani, but still he resolutely refused to recognize himself as Cassilis. He had put away the past with the name. Yet Cassilis saw through the eyes of Pagani that nothing outwardly had changed, except that along the last mile of the straight, elm-shaded road the fences had been mended here and there and a few trees cut down. He began to be a little troubled by his dual personality; what Pagani particularly wished to forget Cassilis insisted on remembering; the wooden footbridge that crossed the stream by the church and the ivied Dower House that showed only a gloomy back to the road. The Fair Field, too, where the circus was to be pitched, gave him a double shock of recollection, for there he had put off Cassilis for Pagani.

But when the leading van entered the Fair Field through a group of wide-eyed children he tightened his lips and became Pagani. The van was his own; he had had it built a year before to his own design. It was less elaborately fitted than many of the wheeled houses of the showfolk—less prolific of brass-work and barbaric decoration, but it was infinitely more comfortable. The interior, indeed presented the appearance of a diminutive study. This house of Pagani's was driven to a remote corner of the field apart from the rest; it was a corner screened by a group of elms.

Presently from the shadow of the trees a girl emerged. She had watched the arrival of the circus, and now greeted Pagani with a laugh and a little bow.

"I have been waiting for an hour," she said. "Did the heat keep you on the road?"

"You might have come part of the way to meet us."

"I've been wandering round Sherbury. Oh, but it's the loveliest place!"

"Yes," assented Pagani, "it is."

Mlle. Blondet—"the premiere equestrienne" according to Gerrard—was as little of the typical circus-woman as Pagani was of the typical circus-man; nor was her name Blondet, though she was as a matter of fact half French. Pagani had never pried into her history, but he gathered that her childhood had been unhappy, that she had fled from the tyranny of a besotted father who would have sold her beauty, and had at last found some sort of happiness in her fearlessness. Fearlessness, indeed, was the key-note of her character; every movement of her vibrant body expressed it as she took the risks of the circus-ring. And she had, too, a certain quality of fiery purity that was part of her spirit of independence, a quality that had kept her clean as flame in a miry world.

These things Pagani very well understood as he looked into her bright and brave eyes. He knew that the slim flexible body was the home of an indomitable spirit, and he was sure that this circus girl was capable of passionate loyalties.

"You reached here safely by rail last night?" he asked. She never travelled with the vans.

"Of course. Don't you see me here? I'm staying at the Black Horse."

"Have you lunched?"

"Not yet."

"Then come with me to a jolly little place I know. You can manage to walk a couple of miles and still keep fresh for to-night?"

She laughed.

"Ten!" she said. "You know I can."

The stupendous clatter of unloading the wagons and getting the great tent up had commenced before they left the field, but soon it dwindled to a vague murmur behind them. The little town was resting in the sunny midday quiet.

Beyond the town Pagani struck into a path that led across a stretch of rising park land, dotted with old hawthorns, and then through a little wood that gave upon a wide heath. They did not talk much as they walked, but now and then Pagani pointed out particular points of beauty to her. In half an hour they reached the crown of the heath, and below them, intensely blue, lay the great expanse of the weald. They stood gazing.

"It was worth coming here for that, wasn't it?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," she said, with a quick indrawing of the breath.

There was a scattered hamlet up there on the heath that looked as though it had been dropped down from nowhere. On the southern limit of it was an inn, before whose door ran a sandy track that seemed to be the edge, as it were, of civilization; beyond it stretched a world of mystery and romance.

When the meal was over, they sat on a bench beside the door. Both had become silent.

At last Pagani said:

"I know every inch of this country. It's almost like coming home!"

"So I guessed. You joined the circus here two years ago."

"And I've never regretted it. I stepped clean out of one life into another and a better one."

"A better one? That seems strange?"

"Why? Isn't it better to be free? I'm under no one's control now; suffer from the caprice and the injustice of no one."

"Injustice is hard to bear. Oh, I know, I know!" He glanced at her and saw that her lips had set and that into her eyes had come a gleam of defiance.

"Poor child," he said, and laid his hand for a moment over hers. He felt her tremble. "It's intolerable," he said. "I sometimes think it's the one thing that destroys the soul." He had an impulse to tell her why he had cast aside that old life of which she knew nothing, to lay bare his soul to her. But he felt somehow that the hour had not yet come. Perhaps it was selfishness that restrained him, the desire that the exquisite hour should hold no memories either of old or new passion. And she, too, dismissed unhappy memories from her mind, and her eyes became soft again, and her mouth smiled.

They returned to the Fair Field by a different way making a detour so as to avoid the town. By this time the great main tent was up, and the dressing-tents attached were almost ready. Gerrard had gone to the principal inn in the place frequented by farmers, and there, at the "ordinary," he let everyone know who he was, slapped his waiscoat, stood drinks and asserted that he had the finest circus troupe and the finest horses that the world had ever seen. As for that Pagani, he declared, he could do anything—the difficulty was to keep him from attempting too great risks in the ring, and Mlle. Celeste was his equal. Those two together were like two feathers—well, they should see. And some of the farmers grinned, and some of them gasped, but most of them believed; they had, indeed, brought wives, daughters, and sweethearts to see the show.

Meanwhile Pagani was resting in his van. The hubbub had ceased, and he sat idly with an unopened book on his knee looking across the green expanse of turf to the white canvas, and from that round the tree-bordered field. Curious children tapped furtively on the yielding walls of the tent, peered through openings where the lashing-cords had not yet been drawn tightly, and stared at the abnormally patient elephants and camels half in wonder and half in fear. Later a few grown-ups wandered into the field. Suddenly he started and leaned forward holding his breath. A woman had just come into the field, and was approaching a group of tethered horses. She seemed to examine them critically, and patted one of them. Then she walked round the tents and vans, and slowly approached his corner. His heart thumped violently, but he did not move. He was conscious of a supreme effort to remain Pagani and he rejoiced that his excitement subsided. Soon he could see her face, and still his pulse remained calm. She was a beautiful girl—he willingly acknowledged that; but there were hard lines about the mouth and an almost insolent drooping of the eyelids that struck a note of warning.

As she drew nearer Pagani softly closed the door of his little house, and opened his book. He heard the rustle of her skirt and her foot-steps through the grass, but he read on. When the sound had passed he smiled. He felt that he had conquered, that he was Pagani still. And then there swept before his eyes a vision of the sunny heath, and he heard the ripple of soft laughter.

Half an hour before the performance was to begin, he found Mlle. Blondet leaning over the rail of the little footbridge that spanned the stream by the church. She was watching with a quite childish delight, the trout darting across the shallows or poising themselves against the deeper current.

"All the beautiful things are not illusions," she said rather wistfully.

"No, thank God, but it seems sometimes as though they were. To-day has been no illusion at any rate." He watched her eager face, lit from below by the reflections from the water, and again there stole into his heart the extraordinary peace that had possessed it earlier in the day. Everything was so beautiful; the girl by his side, the song of the stream, the caressing air, the broken sunlight, the evening song of the thrushes. He felt vibrantly alive, full of the mere joy of life.

"I feel strong enough and glad enough to do anything to-night," he said. She looked at him, and her eyes held his for a moment. He almost fancied that there was a question in them. But he only touched her hand and said, "Come, we must show Sherbury what we can do to-night."

He left her at the entrance of her dressing-tent and went into his own. He experienced the first unpleasant jar of that great day when he began to put on his circus costume. After such fragrance, such quietness, the tinsel and all that it implied offended him, and when the indifferent band struck up, he shuddered. But he soon threw off the feeling, and the sense of power that comes to all men who can do one thing supremely well re-assured him. What, after all, matter the tinsel, and the vulgarity, and the noise? They did not touch him.

Through a chink in the flap of his tent, he could see the tiers of plank seats gradually filling up. A space between the edge of the ring was reserved, and there chairs took the place of planks. There sat the people who could afford to pay half-a-crown. As a rule, these seats were fairly well patronized; for, Gerrard's circus had a wide reputation, and even "the gentry" did not scorn it. These reserved seats, too, backed by conspicuous red baize, were also filling up. Pagani was not in the least surprised when he saw the girl whom he had watched strolling round the Fair Field drop into one of the baize-backed chairs. He simply gritted his teeth, and remained Pagani. But he was nevertheless conscious of a vague disquite, and memory, always implacable, stirred within him. But still, he assured himself, he remained Pagani.

There were two or three indifferent turns before he and Mlle. Celeste came on. The clowns did their usual dull fooling with conical hats and preposterous jokes, and Pagani wondered how people could listen and laugh. He did not realize at the moment that the clown rules the world. And then he heard the loud announcement, from the huge lungs of Gerrard, the ring-master that Signor Pagani and Mlle. Celeste would appear in one of their great equestrian feats.

He stepped out into the saw-dusted arena instantly, and knew that Mlle. Blondet was standing by his side. He took her hand mechanically, bowed to the clatter of applause and Gerrard's whip cracked. The horses were led in, and, at a second signal from the ring-master, the band struck up. Then Pagani was a tip-toe on the flat pad of his horse, and as the girl leapt lightly to hers, she saw that Pagani's eyes were still astray.

He went through the performance with his usual case, and she, of course, never failed; but she felt that there was not between them the same old absolute sympathy of emotion and of intention. She saw a tensioning of the muscles as he swung round to the baize-backed seats, and her eyes were quick to detect the cause. She felt, with the amazing instinct of some women that he was fighting against odds. Well, she, too, could fight; but at the moment she thought only of him. The ring was a little misty about her, when they stood to greet the first applause. As they went out she detained him for a moment.

"You said you were strong enough to do anything to-night," she whispered. "Let's do the great thing," he hesitated for a moment, then nodded. "Right," he said, "it's a good ring, I'll tell Gerrard—you run along."

He turned back and told the ring-master what they proposed to do. Gerrard protested—he wanted that kept for a greater occasion. Pagani insisted, however, that they should do it there and then, and Gerrard accepted the situation. These artistes, he considered had to be humoured. So he gathered all his breath together, and made the announcement that Signor and Mlle. Celeste would now attempt a feat entirely new to the circus-ring. Then he wiped his vast face, and decided that, if one of the clowns couldn't invent some new jokes, he would clear him out.

The feat, indeed, was a difficult one. There were three bare-backed horses in the ring, on one of which rode Pagani standing, on another Mlle. Celeste. The third was led by Pagani. In mid-career round the ring the girl had to turn a double summersault through a paper hoop, Pagani had to leap to the ground and change horses (not merely step from horse to horse), and catch the girl on his shoulders. When they entered the ring again, she murmured to him:

"Don't fail!"

At that he was fully awake. He realized that her safety was in his hands, and again he wondered vaguely why she had chosen this particular occasion for the risk. He looked at the figure in the reserved seats. Mlle. Blondet looked too, and there was defiance in her eyes.

The horses' canter quickened to full gallop, and thrice they circled the ring. The hoop was held aloft. Once they swept under it, and then Pagani made the signal. He leapt down, changed horses, and then he felt one foot on his shoulder. Was it to be failure, after all? Then a storm of applause broke out. Mlle. Blondet had done more even than Gerrard had claimed for her. She had succeeded in alighting on one foot and maintaining a perfect and graceful balance. It was an unrehearsed effect.

The great Gerrard applauded with the audience. He would have embraced Mlle. Celeste if a sense of dignity had not restrained him. When Pagani led her from the ring she was very pale. "Bravo!" he said. "It was splendid! For a moment I was afraid."

"I was bound to succeed," she said. "I was certain." And Pagani marvelled at her inflexible will.

Towards the end of the performance, a note was brought to him. The writing had once been intimately familiar. He opened it and read:—

Of course I recognized you. How could you hope to deceive me? Many things have happened in these two years. I will be inside the garden door of the Dower House at eleven o'clock; you will find it open.

So he had been recognized after all. Well, what did it matter? Yet this voice from the past was a little disturbing even to one who had put the past so resolutely behind him. It came as a discord at the end of a perfect day. Still he decided that he would keep the appointment. Many things had, indeed, happened in those two years.

The field was empty when he set out. He had not seen Mlle. Blondet after the performance, and supposed that she had hurried to her lodging at the Black Horse. The night was clear and windless, but from the valley of the stream a pleasant coolness rose and the tinkling music of the water was full of refreshment. The air was charged with the scent of lime blossom.

His pulse quickened as he approached the garden door, but his resolution did not quail. He had won to freedom by the way of suffering, which is the only way, and he was not going to sacrifice it. The door was on the latch; he opened it and passed into the Dower House garden. A figure advanced to meet him from the deep shadow.

"So you've come, Paul."

"Yes, I've come." He released the hand that she had extended to him, and she fell back a step.

"Why," she said on an imperious note, "why are you masquerading like this?"

"I don't call it masquerading, Edith. I like it; it pleases me."

"A strange confession for a Cassilis."

"But I'm no longer a Cassilis. You may have noticed that I've changed my name."

"There's no need to be ashamed of your name," she said, hastily.

"But I understood, two years ago, that in your opinion there was every reason to be ashamed of it." There was bitterness in his voice, though he believed that there was none in his heart.

"I want you to forget about that. I was mistaken. I want," she spoke with difficulty, "to let everything be as it was."

"My dear Edith, that's impossible. Nothing can be as it was. You struck at the very heart of my honour. You believed a slanderous report against my sworn word. You believed that I was a blackguard. That changed all."

"But if I admit that I was wrong?"

"It's too late," he said. "But at least I can thank you for showing me the way to freedom. Even love can't stand such injustice as yours. But it was a hard struggle."

"You wanted to escape," she said angrily.

"It was absolutely necessary to my self-respect. I might have gone on loving you, if I had not got out of your sight."

"Then you've ceased to love me?"

"Yes," he said. "As I told you, Cassilis is dead." She knew then that it was quite hopeless, but she was more angry than hurt. It was rather the desire for conquest than love that had impelled her to call him to her again. And her offer was flung back in her face.

"Very well," she said scornfully. "No doubt Pagani has found compensations, Mlle. Celeste rides well; she's pretty."

His face flamed.

"That child," he said, "is true steel. There are none like her in your world. She plays the game. Good-bye." And at that he passed through the garden door for the last time.

He walked slowly back to the Fair Field. He was glad that he had gone, he was now absolutely severed from the past. The peace of the day returned to him in the starry solitude of the night, and his spirit was strangely uplifted. The world was before him, before him and that other who had suffered.

The singing of birds awoke him before four o'clock, and he looked through the little window of his van upon an earth washed in drawn-dew, infinitely bright and pure. He rose, dressed, and was about to open the door when a sound arrested him. It was so strange a sound that his heart stood still. It was the pitiful sound of a woman weeping very softly. Was it possible, he thought with a pang, that after all——? He opened the door quietly.

Below him, half supported against the steps of the van, was Mlle. Celeste. Her face was hidden in her hands, and her body shook with restrained weeping. She was dressed for travelling. He stepped down beside her, and laid a hand on her shoulder.

"My dear child, what's this?" he said. She started, looked up, and again hid her face.

"I was saying good-bye," came from between her wrung fingers.

"Good-bye!" he repeated. "Where are you going, what do you mean?" She rose suddenly and faced him.

"I'm going to leave you with her."

"But——"

"I saw her at the show the other night, and you watched her all the time. I said to myself, 'She shall see what he can do, she shall see what I can do.' That was why I begged you to try the great feat."

"Brave girl!"

"And I saw you go to her afterwards; I followed you; I knew; I understood. It was your old love. But this morning I could not go—without——"

"Dear heart," he said, "it was to her that I said good-bye for ever. It is all a mistake. I told you that I'd left the past behind. Didn't you believe me? You are my future, everything."

A wonderful light came into her face; it was as though some of the splendour of the morning had passed into her soul.

"You love me—me?"

"Yes, you," he said, and she came to his arms with a passionate surrender.

Later, as they watched the strengthening sunlight invading the water meadows, he said:

"We can go where we like, we can live how and where we like. My wife shall be free."

"Anywhere, with you," she said.

"We'll give up the circus when old Gerrard has filled our places. But we won't live here; all this must be left behind. We will find another heath and live at the edge of it. There will always be a horse to ride."

"Oh, it can't be true," she cried. "I'm nothing, nothing——"

"Thank God," he said, "you are yourself and mine."

VALESCURE FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

The French Riviera certainly makes life more tolerable for the retired Anglo-Indian. We are all apt to say at the beginning of our first English winter:—"This bracing air is very invigorating, just what was needed to set us up after the perpetual sunshine and heat of India." Then gradually our enthusiasm for the "bracing" English climate peters out, as grey day succeeds brown foggy day, and never a gleam of sun comes to cheer our hearts. Finally we find ourselves gazing very frequently into the windows of a certain train and steam ship company in Piccadilly. The centre of attraction is a picture showing a stretch of dazzling blue water, in the foreground a beautiful lady is seated under an umbrella pine, and at her feet gambols an enticing little cupid. A legend runs underneath the picture "Why don't you start for the Riviera? It is only twenty-four hours from London."

This picture hypnotises us to such a degree, that one day we find ourselves actually booking seats on the day train from Paris to the Sunny South. Our party decide that a night in Paris, and the day journey is preferable to a night journey in a hot sleeping car. The new hotel, the Palais Lyon, within sight of the Gare de Lyon, spells the last word in comfort. Hot and cold water run in every room, and instead of the *valet de chambre* of old times coming to call us in the morning, a telephone near the bed rings at a pre-arranged hour and continues to ring till you rise and unhook it. There is therefore no possibility of missing the train. The train proved to be most luxurious, and we should have had no fault to find with our twelve hour journey, had the scenery only been more interesting. The part of the "pleasant land of France," seems to consist chiefly of a succession of brown fields, being laboriously ploughed by depressed-looking oxen, driven by still more depressed-looking men. The sad colour of the earth is reproduced so exactly in the patient oxen, that it seems as though they were merely animated mounds of earth, endowed with a spurious life, to enable them to plough a flat replica of themselves, till animation ended, and they again sank back into the earth from whence they came. It was pleasant to have this gruesome chain of thoughts interupted by a cheerful voice in the corridor announcing that "breakfast was served."

The day passes, Avignon, with its picturesque Palace of the Popes, has been admired and left behind, night falls, we pass through animated Marseilles, and then the moonlit shore of the Mediteranian unfolds before us. Before very long we arrive at St. Raphael, our destination.

We are virtuous people in search of health and sunshine, the giddy life in the thronged Casinos of Cannes, Nice, or Monte Carlo, does not tempt us. We propose to lead the simple life, play golf, and walk in the pine-woods of Valescure.

The Romans, long ago, discovered the health-giving qualities of Valescure, and the name Valescure, vallis obscura, or vallis curans, comes down to us from old times. It is a place admirably suited for Anglo-Indians for, it is not relaxing like other health resorts on the further side of the Esterelle Mountains. Palm trees, of course, are no treat to us, and we enjoy the idea of living among the more western pine trees of nothern climes.

The Valescure golf course is one of rare beauty and originality. The eighteen hole course meanders in close vicinity to the pine woods, and yet so cunningly is it all arranged that an average player need never lose a ball amid the trees. Charming glimpses of the sea and the mountains round out one's enjoyment of the sun-lit scene.

Valescure is still conducted on the plan of all Paradises. The first essential of a Paradise being, that if it cannot be kept exclusively for the use of two people, that, at any rate, the number of its inhabitants shall be strictly limited.

Very few people can visit Valescure at present; for, besides the villas there only exist two hotels. Then the golf club has accommodation for about a dozen people also. However, in the future all this will be changed. A huge hotel has been partially built near the golf links, but before the roof was finished the company, who were building it, went bankrupt. The situation, however, is so perfect, doubtless some more fortunate company will soon finish the hotel and make of it a very paying concern.

Besides playing golf, the visitor to Valescure can spend days exploring the country. Happy streams flow through the valleys, and here the soft white blossom of the black thorn abounds, and the wild violet may be found. One of the great charms of Valescure is the scent-laden air, for myrrh and thyme and many other aromatic plants seek shelter in the pine woods, and their fragrance is an ever present joy.

Many days, too, can be spent in making expeditions to more distant points of interest such as the town of Fregus connected in our minds with the escape of two famous fugitives, Napoleon the Great, and Garabaldi. The Roman remains too are worth a visit being well preserved, especially the aqueducts and the arena, St. Raphael, where one leaves the train for Valescure, is a pretty place, and we found no little amusement in watching the hydroplanes flying round a grim old battleship. It was something quite new to us to see these winged monsters first move through the waters, then rise into the air, sweep round the bay, and finally settle on the deck of the ship. A diminutive railway runs all along the coast from St. Raphael to Toulon. It is a journey well worth making. The fairy-like bays, guarded by pine trees, the glorious blue of the sea, and the distant view of mountain ranges, makes a panorama that is hard to equal. Its special charm consists in the fact that a great part of this coast is as yet undeveloped by man, and nature still reigns supreme. But alas it is all too easy to prophesy that before long great barracks of hotels and clusters of villas will spring up, and peace will take flight. Undoubtedly the Riviera becomes more popular each season.

It is more than possible that our contentment with the simple life may be disturbed. French have a way of motoring over from Cannes to Serus, and they make our mouths water by showing how zero turned up three times turning at their "lucky" table at the Cannes Casino. Of course they had backed it each time, and one friend boasted openly that not only had his winnings at Petit *Chevaux* enabled him to pay his hotel bills, buy his wife a diamond brooch, but that he had actually been able to send a sum of money to his banker.

Hearing these things, we recollect that Cannes is only half an hour distant by train, and, perhaps, we are tempted to go thither and try our luck at the tables. Whether fortune smiles on us or the reverse, we are glad to take refuge again in the words of Valescure. Then, when the day come for a final parting, we swear to ourselves that, at the first opportunity, we will return to the place which the Romans so long ago discovered gave to its votaries the magic gift of health.

K. F. G.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

(*Continued from page 7*).

Sir Richard," he said solemnly. Then the huge joke he had been cogitating ever since Irene informed him at luncheon that Royson was now a man of title, mastered him completely.

"Sink me," he burst forth, "I've had some daisies of second mates under me in me time, but I've never bossed a bloomin' barrow-knight afore. My godfather! Wont' Becky be pleased! An' wot'll Tagg say? Pore ole Tagg? He'll have a fit!"

"Look here, Captain——" began Dick, swinging his feet to the ground. But Stumps' slow-moving wits, given full time to get under weigh, were working freely; punctuating each pause with a flourish of his pipe he continued—

"Lord love a duck, I can see Tagg blowin' in to a snug in the West India Dock Road, an' startin' every yarn with, W'en I sailed down the Red Sea with Sir Richard—' or 'We wos goin' through the Gut on a dirty night, an' Sir Richard sez to me——' Well, there, I on'y hope 'e' survives the fust shock. W'en 'e gets 'is wind we'll have a fair treat. Mind ye, I'ad a sort of funny feelin' when you tole me in the train you wos my second mate, an' you sat there a-wearin' knickers. It gev me a turn that did. An' then you took another twist at me by sayin' you'd never been to sea. I knew things was goin' to happen after that. It must ha' bin, wot d'ye call it—second sight—for I knew then an' there I'd got a prize in the lottery."

"Oh, shut up!" shouted Royson, diving frantically for his boots.

"That's no way for a barrow-knight, to talk to 'is admirin' skipper," said Stump. "But I s'pose now it sounds queer to 'ave me a' callin' you Sir Richard, w'en, as like as not, I might be dammin' your eyes as second mate?"

Royson tried to escape. In his hurry he did not notice a bulky letter which lay on the top of one of his leather trunks. Stump called him back.

"You're missin' your mail, Sir Richard," he said and Dick, perforce, returned. Oddly enough, the letter covered the initials "R.K." painted on the portmanteau. Turning a deaf ear to Stump's further pleasantries, he opened the envelope. A scrawl on a sheet of thin continental note-paper contained the brief statement that, "by inadvertence," von Kerber had "detained the enclosed letters and cablegrams." The enclosures, which were from Mr. Forbes, bore out the accuracy of Mrs. Haxton's revelations. He was, in very truth, the twenty-seventh baronet of his line, sole owner of Orme Castle and its dependencies, and befitted, by rank, descent, and estate, to take a social position of no mean order.

For an instant he forgot his surroundings. He recalled the stately old house and its beautiful park as he had last seen it, with all its glories rejuvenated by the money that was pouring into the coffers of his detested relative. And now that malign old man was at rest, after a tardy admission of the grevious evil he had wrought to his brother's wife and son. Well, peace be to his crooked bones! Dick would have wished him safely in Paradise if the wish would restore to life his beloved mother. And she, dear soul—though he had forgotten her last night—perhaps her gentle spirit was shielding him as he stood with his back to the rock and faced the vicious swarm of Arabs in the darkness.

Then Stump's gruff accents broke in on his dreaming.

"Is it O.K., Sir Richard?" he asked. "Them's the papers von Kerber held up I reckon? Have ye got a clean bill?"

Royson stopped and grasped Stump's shoulder.

"When we reach England, skipper," he said, "you, and Tagg, and Mrs. Stump too, for that matter, must come and see my place in the North. An' I'll tell ye wot," he went on, with fair mimicry of Stumps' voice and manner, "you'll all 'ave the time of your lives, sink me, if you don't."

Stump glared up at him. No man had ever before dared to reproduce that hoarse growl for his edification and the effect was electrical. It might be likened to the influence exercised on a bull by the bellow of a rival. He took breath for a mighty effort—and Royson fled.

(To be continued.)

IT SEEMED LIKELY.

A well-known political speaker who had held forth for two and a half hours on every subject under the sun, then commenced a lengthy peroration with:

"A thousand years hence who will be fighting for liberty? A thousand years hence who will be writing for liberty? A thousand years hence who will be speaking for liberty?"

Here the orator made an impressive pause, and a weary voice from the back of the hall replied:

"I believe you will, sir."

EAU!

My landlady's daughter now brings home her beau,
And I, very shortly, must pack up and geau.
'Tis not that I feel I am ready to die, when
His loud voice I hear down belaeu—
I can't stand his discourse concerning O'Brien,
And how one should accent the "eau."

G. A. V.

NO ROOM FOR ARGUMENT.

"Yes," said the young bride proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents."

"So I discovered when he gave you away," rejoined the young husband.

And with a deep sigh he continued to audit the monthly bills of his alleged better-half.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Any stubborn pain in the back is good cause to suspect your kidneys—

For they lie beneath the small of the back. A weak back, or sharp twinges of pain when you stoop, tell of weak, overworked, or inflamed kidneys.

The kidneys have enough to do when they are in health, to keep the blood pure and to filter out kidney poisons, but when they are weakened by overwork, chills, erratic diet, or any other cause, they quickly break down. Then, what was at first simple kidney weakness, may soon turn to gravel, stone, dropsy, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, or advanced kidney disease.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve inflamed and congested kidneys by causing a free flow from the bladder; this flushes out the irritating kidney poisons, and leaves the kidney system cleansed and active. Doan's pills are sure to do you good if you have any form of kidney and bladder weakness. They are perfectly safe to use; a Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

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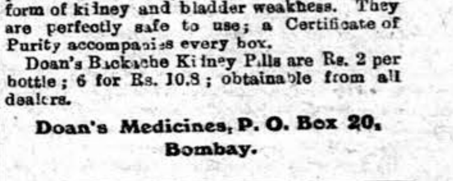
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and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, April 25.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

You know my love of "first nights" so you will not be surprised to hear I was present at the opening of the Opera season at Covent Garden last Monday. We arrived in good time and duly sung as is the custom "God Save the King." The spoilt public in boxes and stalls were conspicuous by their absence, but the real music loving public in the cheaper seats were present in great force, determined not to miss a note. The Opera was Tannhauser, and directly God save the King was over, the lights were lowered, and the first notes of the exquisite overture floated across the house. Advanced Wagnerians of course say that when the great master wrote Tannhauser, he had not freed himself completely from the shackles of Italian influence, but who can criticise the presence of "set arias" and "concerted pieces" when our ears are delighted with such Melodies, as "Elizabeth's Greeting" and the "Star of Eve." By the way Fraulein Perard Petzl, who took the part of Elizabeth was a lovely vision, slight, and young. So many prima donnas are so stout and plain that however lovely their voices, much of the illusion is lost. So many prima donnas too cannot act a bit, but Elizabeth both acted and sung with infinite grace and charm.

The opening scene of the Venasberg was disappointing. We are so spoilt by the perfect movements of the Russian dancers that the ordinary dancing chorus that used to please us in the old operas, strikes us as being very inferior. In fact, the suffragettes—other beauteous beings Tannhauser formed so enthralling really only "golumpped" about the stage and it was quite a relief when the satyrs appeared and carried them off. Perhaps the dancing in the Venasberg scene was the only part of the performance we felt inclined to criticise, though we could not help thinking the girl who played the pipes of Pan, the Shepherdess, was very like a girl scout. I don't know why I dwell our these "Spots on the Sun," except that there is nothing new to say about our old favorite. Every time one sees Tannhauser, it is a renewed pleasure. It was quite a gala night in the matter of diamonds and pretty women, and royalty was represented by the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia.

The opera season promises to be a very interesting one, Wagner in particular is to be handsomely represented. The syndicate have secured a list of distinguished singers, one of whom I believe will be Caruso.

There is one thing I have been dabbling in lately which will interest you, and that is new methods of healing. I believe you can get from the Radium Institute a minute quantity of the precious metal, and this is mixed with water, and when this is drunk, it has a tonic effect, and gives you a new lease of life. The idea is that the radium [illegible] be made into a sort of family heir- [illegible] as the radium always remains [illegible] often water is added. We [illegible] our family doctor to find [illegible] we think of trying [illegible] of the London [illegible] tainly be worn [illegible] w life. How- [illegible] est me so [illegible] Every [illegible] e and [illegible] stood [illegible] just [illegible] ing's [illegible] normal [illegible] dreams [illegible] o nerve [illegible] f nervous [illegible] ity which so [illegible] eakdowns. He [illegible] s human beings [illegible] souls or personalities, [illegible] three personalities are working together the composite human mind is sane, when they separate or quarrel, the man or woman becomes mad. Dr. Brown has looked very closely into human brains and human temperaments and suggest that hypnotism should be used to bring the odd parts of the soul together again.

I have a doctor friend who has shown me how he works at hypnotism and suggestion. He does not hypnotise you if you object, he has an old lady, a poor woman whom he cured and who is a wonderful medium. He hypnotises her and then he tells the patient that his headache, stammer, St. Vita's dance, or his over fondness for alchohol have passed into the medium, and that when the medium is restored to her normal condition, the evil condition will no longer exist. Can you believe that this is possible? Well I have seen it happen. Last year Doctor Forbes Winslow lectured before a distinguished audience of doctors and scientists of the Psychic Research Society. Well he elaborated his idea about suggestive treatment, then showed us a little boy who after scarlet fever had stuttered for three years so badly he had not been able to pronounce his own name. After one treatment he spoke normally. The medium was put to sleep, and told to show us how the boy had stammered and he commenced to stammer "something hawful." The medium then showed us how a ladypatient went into hysterics. Finally Dr. Winslow said he would cure members of the audience. A lady said she had a bad sore throat. Very well said the doctor, look at the medium and when I wake him up, your sore throat will have gone. The medium presently began to clutch at his throat, and it seemed to swell up. Finally he was restored to his normal condition, and the lady said her sore throat had gone. The medium said he remembered nothing, and that he certainly had no sore throat. Now my dear Madeline whom do you think that sone throat had gone to?

You should try to meet some of the learned Indian doctors to Bombay. I believe some of them know more than we do about these mysterious things. Good bye for this week. I hope this will reach you. I can never feel quite sure as the Suffragettes are rather busy putting messy things into pillar boxes.

ROSAMOND.

A DELICATE HINT.

Uneasy Passenger (on ocean liner): "Does not the steamer tip frightfully?

Steward: "The steamer does, ma'am but I don't notice as the passenger are following her example."

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"GORDON'S POEMS," edited by F. M. Robb, B.A., L.L.B., (Frowde). Dangerous as it may be to the reputation of an author to be damned by faint praise, he is likely to suffer still more from the inevitable reaction which follows an extravagantly laudatory description of his work. Such overpraise has been bestowed upon Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian poet, by F. M. Robb who has brought out a new edition of Gordon's verse. The editor's introduction occupies about a third of the book; as a biography it is of value;for, all who admire Gordon will probably take an interest in his careers and in the upbringing which moulded his character. It is as a literary critic that the editor fails to carry conviction, his affectionate admiration for the poet's work must have blunted his critical faculty to an extraordinary degree, if he sincerely believes that Gordon ranks as a poet of the first order, and may fitly be named with not unflattering comparison in the same breath as Shelley, Byron, Swinburne, Tennyson, and Browning. To institute such comparisons is to invite disaster, for few connoisseurs of poetry will agree that Gordon has written any one poem which, in the words of the editor "surpasses in power and in terseness even the best of Swinburne's erotic poems." The debt of the poet to some of the great Masters of English verse is handsomely acknowledged, but many of the comparisons are extremely far-fetched, and the supposed similarity between Gordon's verses and those of his illustrious confreres is often far from being obvious. Without classing Mr. Robb amongst the would-be manufacturers of factitious reputations, whose business it is to boom mediocrity, we feel that,had his applause been a little more judiciously bestowed, the memory of "the greatest and most typical of Australian poets" would have been more suitably enshrined. To the wide and appreciative public who have long known and admired Gordon's verse Mr. Robb's enthusiasm, earnest and grateful though it may be, reveals nothing that will enhance the poet's already secure reputation: one phrase, however, helps us to excuse whatever of exaggeration and undiscriminating commendation mars Mr. Robb's eulogy—the brief phrase in which he describes his tribute "love lies in it, any how."

"GOD'S PLAYTHINGS."—By Marjonil Bowen. (Belf and Son). If Miss Bowen's ambition, like that of the Fat Boy, has been that of making our flesh creep, she has certainly succeeded in doing so in her latest book of short sketches. One can hardly describe the incidents as stories, They are rather glimpses of various unfortunate persons at critical or tragic stages of their careers. Not one of the miserable creatures depicted comes to a happy end, and all Miss Bowen's well-known skill has been employed in driving home to her readers' consciousness the sombreness and finality of each successive catastrophe. The dramatic moment has in each case been selected with unerring skill and with a perfect master of complex detail, the setting of each scene has been arranged to the best possible advantage. The majority of readers will probably select "The King's Son," and "The Polander", as the best of the sketches; the former is full of intense feeling, and the shadow of the fear that stalked poor craven Monmouth affects the reader with curious uneasiness. "The Polander" is written in a totally different manner, and Miss Bowen manages to make perfectly plain to us the poor,fellow's almost childlike simplicity, and his native dismay when he found that the following of his master's behest had become a hanging matter. We are glad to think that Conningsmarke was subsequently shadowed by the ghost of "the Polander in his New Coat—smiling and very grateful."

"THE RED HAND OF ULSTER"—By George Birmingham, (Smith, Elder, and Co). George Birmingham's new book is written in a bright and breezy style, and offers a whimsical forecast of an Ulster rebellion. Lord Kilmore is the narrator of the stirring events of the battle of Belfast, and the study of this amiable gentleman is likely to afford the reader much interest and amusement. George Birmingham understands the Ulsterman thoroughly and whether his descriptions are of Ulster peer or Ulster peasant, the picture is presented with accuracy and with discerning humour. A lightly handled romance runs through the book, the love story of Marian, Lord Kilmore's daughter, but it is merely a subsidiary episode of small importance beside the main theme. The book is undoubtedly amusing, and behind the flippant treatment we get a hint of graver issues of problems which will have to be faced sooner or later by the political parties which wrangle over Ulster's destiny.

"THE PROFESSIONAL AUNT"—By Mrs. George Wemyss, (Constable). Mrs. George Wemyss' delightful new volume reminds us that the aunt, as aunt, is a fast-fading type which will in the near future be wholly extinct. The Maiden Aunts of a former day are already becoming rare, aunts no longer live wholly for their nieces and nephews, no longer do they look upon themselves as the instruments specially selected by Providence for giving toys and tips, and for conveying specially conducted parties of little folks to the Zoo or to the pantomime. Mrs. Wemyss, heroine is refreshingly of the old-fashioned type, she arrives opportunely to stay when measles are developing, or when mumps are established. Her trunk always contain the eagerly awaited gifts. She is an adept at changing the trend of juvenile conversation when it reaches the stage of embarrassing questions. We are glad when, in the last chapter, the Professional Aunt developes a little love-story of her own,for she is the kind of woman who is too good to be wasted in spinsterhood, great as the loss of her desertion may be to the dear little people to whom Aunt Woggles' played the part of fairy godmother. For really delightfuf light reading Mrs. George Wemyss' book may be heartily recommended, many a chuckle and many a good laugh wili be enjoyed by those who dip into its pages.

THE FATE OF EMPIRES. BY A. J. HUBBARD. (Longmans, Green.) The profound interest of this book lies in the fact that it applies to politics and history the ideas which underlie Professor Bergson's philosophy. Assuredly Dr. Hubbard is no plagiarist. There is no sign that he has read or heard Bergson, nor is there any reference to that great French thinker. Yet fundamentally the thought is the same, and this coincidence suggests that the world is turning back in weariness from that rationalism which has yielded it so little satisfaction in the past to motives which are even more vital to its happiness and greatness.

This is a moving book; it is a stimulating book; it stirs thought and it makes a deep appeal to the best in man. It sets out to show that the two coincident phenomena of Socialism and a declining birth-rate are caused by the same force acting upon different materials, and that the supersession of that force by another and more powerful is indispensable to the stability of civilisation.

The psychical influences acting in man Dr. Hubbard states as instinct, reason, and the religious motives, the last approaching closely to Bergson's intuition. He shows that neither instinctnor reason can supply a permanent basis for a permanent civilisation. In such a permanent civilisation there are three factors—the individual, society, which he defines as "the sum of individuals co-existing at any given time," and race, "the sum of the as yet unborn generations." With instinct, or an organisation dominated by it, there is "an awful severity of conditions"; "all the advantages are made over to the race; the suffering and effort to the individual." With reason or communities dominated by it, unrestrained by other factors, the interests of the individual and society will run counter to the interests of the race and the race will be sacrificed. Only the religious motive can save the State and perpetuate civilisation.

THE "MADDEST OF ACTS."

Nowhere is this better seen than in the case of marriage and the maintenance of the race. From the standpoint of pure reason marriage is the maddest of acts and a large family a crushing burden. If a man goes childless through life, "nature inflicts no penalty either upon him or upon any other individual. But the race is injured: the penalty of nature falls in the disappearance of the family." The individual, indeed, gains on the purely rational basis by the absence of children.

The relief, the advantage in the competitive stress is in any case enormous. The energy thus set free lays open the whole vista of life to such a one. Leisure, travel, adventure, all that the kingdoms of this world can offer, are his. . . Thus, rationally, each sex is apt to regard the other as the cause of its own undoing; and we witness such a portent as the sex antagonism that is now springing up.

Dr. Hubbard faces boldly the argument that to meet the low birth-rate, the competitive system of life should be abolished and mankind should recur to Socialism or Communism. But pure reason, as he points out, has no power to show.

That it is less to the interest of society than of the individual to check the work of reproduction. . In a socialistic society . . . . is it to be imagined that the sense of the stress of reproduction and of the costliness of the nurture of children would not become more acute in proportion as the competitive stress is relieved? We have already pointed out that marriage would be an act of madness in a rational individual. Would multiplication be less than insanity on the part of a Communist society?

Attacking this problem from an entirely different basis the Swedish Professor Cassel has pointed out that a Socialist community must be a stationary community, *i.e.*, sterile. Relief of the competitive strain appears actually to weaken the reproductive forces in society.

THE RELIGIOUS MOTIVE.

Therefore the author reaches the conclusion that, not only is the non-competitive order of society deeply repellent to the moral elements in man—something that inspires when contemplated at close hand, positive revulsion —but also it is the source of racial decay. It spells death. "Where there is no place for disinterested conduct, there is no place for the child." An example of this is seen in that older France which is already beginning to abandon its faith in rationalism for that nobler gospel preached in such works as "Les Jeunes Gens d'Aujourd hui."

Reason is compelling French society to advance directly to the racial doom that its members see so plainly before them—the destruction that is their own act and deed—the destruction that none the less they are powerless to avoid.

"Powerless to avoid," so long as they are guided by pure reason, but not if they recognise the fact—as we believe the Young France is recognising it—that civilisation must live by the supra-rational, or by the religious motive.

Assuming freedom of the will —and Bergson's philosophy has restored to man this precious inheritance —the individual has the power to choose whether he will or will not accept the competitive order of society. The religious motive commands him to accept it for it is the only order in which morality can exist. But if he gains its prizes, then that same motive commands him to act as a trustee:

All that he gains by competition he must forego in a manner that is the very negative of self-seeking.

Having the power to cut off the entail of life, he must not exercise it. Having the power to avoid marriage, by accepting it, he must "turn the water of life into wine."

THE FAMILY.

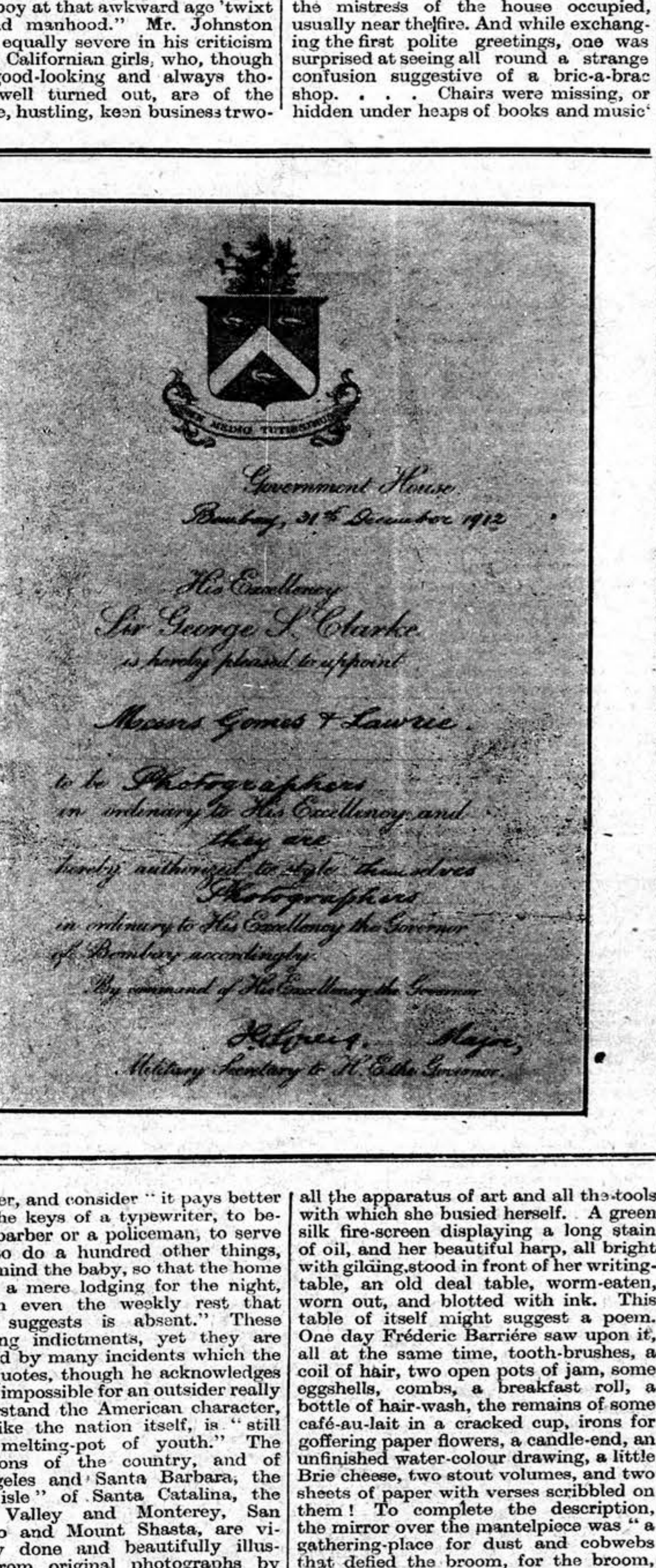
Between the individual and the race is the family, "the nexus by which society under the influence of the religious motive has joined the two." It is an institution which is not to be justified by pure reason.

Thus when society, acting in its own interest (under the dictate of pure reason) forgets that its racial duty is focussed upon the family, the evils that follow are necessarily racial in character. The operation of the English Death Duties may be taken as an example. These constitute a frontal attack upon the family as an institution. The legislation that is responsible for them regards the death of a father as an opportunity for plundering his children, and society reaps the benefit. Looking at the matter, however, from a racial point of view, we see that, short of actually fining a man for the possession of offspring, it would be difficult to conceive a more direct incitement to the commission of racial suicide by what is termed "limitation of the family."

In the second part of the book this doctrine is applied to the Roman Empire and China, of which latter nation Dr. Hubbard writes with first hand knowledge. Rome is the example of the sacrifice of the race to society and the individual by deliberately restricting the birth-rate. China is the example of the sacrifice of society and the individual to the race in obedience to the Chinese doctrine that "Fatherhood is his (the man's) first duty and his only worth." And the final conclusion is:—

A true and stable civilisation can never be more than a by-product of religion. It is to be attained by those alone of whom it is not sought: and we see that in the long run the world belongs to the unwordly; that in the end empire is to those to whom empire is nothing; and we remember with a sense of awe, the most astonishing of the Beatitudes: BLESSED ARE THE MEEK,FOR THEY SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH.

CALIFORNIA.—By Arthur T. Johnson (Stanley Paul). In these days of easy travel, when a trip of a few thousand miles is a less arduous and often less expensive undertaking than was a journey from London to Edinburgh in our great-grandfathers' days, it is natural that there should be an increasing demand for books descriptive of countries which, familiar enough by name, and quite accessible even to holiday-makers with only a few weeks at their disposal, have not as yet been visited by the majority of English tourists. Such a book has Mr. Johnson written and a most interesting one in every way. California is still "El Dorado," a vast and magnificent country; but those who visit it expecting to find a Bret Harte atmosphere will certainly be swiftly and sadly disillusioned, for the modern Californias, men and women alike, appear to be even more materialistic than the average Eastern American, while "in his boastfulness, in his love of talking about himself, in his vain attempts to imitate the customs which he may admire in other people, in his lack of humour, his peculiar distrust of foreigners, in that fidgety impatience which he often mistakes for work, in his odd taste for illusion and sentimentality " (a trait that surely should be considered as a saving grace!) "and in his scorn of good manners . . . the Westerner might be likened to a full-blooded, bullying, rather spoiled schoolboy at that awkward age 'twixt youth and manhood." Mr. Johnston is almost equally severe in his criticism of typical Californian girls, who, though usually good-looking and always thoroughly well turned out, are of the aggressive, hustling, keen business trwoman order, and consider "it pays better to tap the keys of a typewriter, to become a barber or a policeman, to serve candy, to do a hundred other things, than to mind the baby, so that the home becomes a mere lodging for the night, in which even the weekly rest that Sunday suggests is absent." These are strong indictments, yet they are supported by many incidents which the author quotes, though he acknowledges that it is impossible for an outsider really to understand the American character, which, like the nation itself, is "still in the melting-pot of youth." The descriptions of the country, and of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, the "silent isle" of Santa Catalina, the Salinas Valley and Monterey, San Francisco and Mount Shasta, are vivaciously done and beautifully illustrated from original photographs by E. Nora Meek.



Government House
Bombay, 31st December 1912

His Excellency
Sir George S. Clarke
is hereby pleased to appoint
Messrs Gomes & Lawrie
to be Photographers
in ordinary to His Excellency and
they are
hereby authorized to style themselves
Photographers
in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor
of Bombay accordingly
By command of His Excellency the Governor
[illegible] Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor

A SON OF THE SUN.—By Jack London. (Mills and Boon). Mr. Jack London has seldom, if ever, done better than in the present collection of South Sea stories. The thread connecting the episodes is merely the personality of David Grief, the trader, and although that cannot make the book a novel, it is sufficiently strong to hold the whole excellently together. Mr. London has come to a finer style (perhaps the South Seas have lent a touch of Stevenson), and for the rest, there are his own old gifts of humour, character, movement, and adventure. David Grief is a great figure, perhaps just a little too much of the superman, but still human. The story of "Feathers of the Sun," the rascally Chancellor of the Exchequer on a happy island, is a thing to read, laugh over, and read again. How "Feathers" issued paper money and refused to redeem it, and further, how he was finally compelled to restore a sterling currency, is only one of many good stories in a powerful book.

HIS DEAR DESIRE.—By Margaret Watson (Smith Elder). This is a delightful little novel of rural life, full of well-drawn and lovable people, and written with a distinctive and delicate literary touch which is as welcome as it is rare in these days if carelessly-constructed fiction. The hero is a sturdy young rustic—one of the best specimens of the peasant type that still, happily, survives in the heart of the country—who even as a little lad was obsessed by an absolutely romantic love for a neighbouring mill, and whose "dear desire" it was to possess the place. To that end he began to work at the mature age of eight years, when he fought a bigger boy in order to obtain the privilege of being "took on" by the miller, and won the contest, though it was many years before he achieved the purpose he cherished so tenaciously. This, the main theme, is dexterously inwoven with several life histories, all of them extremely interesting and natural. The book is an admirable one in every way.

A KEEPER OF ROYAL SECRETS.—By Jean Harmand (Eveleigh Nash). An able and interesting volume of historio-biography being the private and political life of Madame de Genlis, who in her lifetime was the subject of "a storm of scandalous reports and speculations," but whom posterity judges more charitably. Of her brilliant and versatile talents there can be no two opinions. A woman of extraordinary ability and industry, educator and politician, author of more than a hundred volumes; leader of society, artist, actress, musician, an adept at everything she undertook; courageous and ambitions to a degree; one, moreover, who lived and took an active part in the most thrilling and significant period in French history, before, during, and after the great Revolution. Whatever her association with Philippe d'Orléans may have been —and that is quite an unimportant matter at this distance of time—she was assuredly an admirable governess to his children, even though she may have kept too firm a hand upon them. Like many another intellectual genius, she was extremely careless of her domestic surroundings, as is shown by the amusing description of her home at the Arsenal when, after the Revolution, she returned from her German exile. "By the feeble light of a single lamp one made one's way to the arm-chair which the mistress of the house occupied, usually near the fire. And while exchanging the first polite greetings, one was surprised at seeing all round a strange confusion suggestive of a bric-a-brac shop. . . . Chairs were missing, or hidden under heaps of books and music all the apparatus of art and all the tools with which she busied herself. A green silk fire-screen displaying a long stain of oil, and her beautiful harp, all bright with gilding,stood in front of her writing-table, an old deal table, worm-eaten, worn out, and blotted with ink. This table of itself might suggest a poem. One day Fréderic Barriére saw upon it, all at the same time, tooth-brushes, a coil of hair, two open pots of jam, some eggshells, combs, a breakfast roll, a bottle of hair-wash, the remains of some café-au-lait in a cracked cup, irons for goffering paper flowers, a candle-end, an unfinished water-colour drawing, a little Brie cheese, two stout volumes, and two sheets of paper with verses scribbled on them! To complete the description, the mirror over the mantelpiece was "a gathering-place for dust and cobwebs that defied the broom, for the broom, stretched out on a slip of carpet, was so crippled, so battered out of joint, that it seemed, past all work, like the bellows hanging in the chimney, corner by a string that was worn and near the breaking point." Yet amid all this disorder, and herself in careless guise, Madame de Genlis received the most distinguished visitors with as much ease, grace, and tact as if she were still at the Palais Royal. The book, most attractively written, and illustrated from many delightful portraits of the period, should be keenly appreciated by students of history in its personal and political aspects.

A political work entitled THE "TARIFF REFORMERS" by the Hon. George Peel, is announced by Messrs. Metheun for publication on April 17th. It describes the 'panic' of the Tariff Reformers in January 1913 and inquiries into the reason for the sudden upset in the policy of the Unionists, tracing, for that purpose, Mr. Balfour's career as a Tariff Reformer, his retirement and the policy of Mr. Bonar Law, together with the forces which have dominated them and their party.

Messrs. Methuen are publishing on April 24th a new edition of "THE MIRROR OF THE SEA", Mr. Joseph Conard's volume of memories and impressions of the sea. The new edition is uniform with the popular essays by E. V. Lucas, G. K. Chesterton, and Hilaire Belloo.

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MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

ASKING FOR TROUBLE.

Whether the Suffragettes will gain anything by their present policy of "nagging," any more than they have by former militant tactics, remains to be seen. In the meanwhile, they are making as leisured folk in the West-End extremely uncomfortable; and whereas in former days, some of us were inclined to regard the "Votes for Women" agitation with some toleration (more particularly if the special pleader of the moment chanced to be a pretty woman), now I find the itinerant Clubman dead against the whole thing—and, in fact, in some cases, rather inclined to sympathise with the angry public who, Sunday after Sunday surround the Suffragette meeting in Hyde Park. Of course, it is not pleasant for a gentleman to see a woman (as I saw the other day), struck full in the face with a clod of earth, as she stood up before an assemblage of Sunday afternoon loafers. Yet, one cannot but feel those women are asking for trouble when they brave a mob already wrought up against the militant movement by accounts of wanton damage to property allover them country. The police are the ones really to be pitied for these Sunday afternoon orgies—for such they have in truth become. As one said to me the other day. "We lose our Sunday rest, have a very uncomfortable time of it, and never get a word of anything but abuse from the women, who, but for us, would have their clothes torn off their backs by the rough element in the crowd,"

A GRIEVANCE.

Certainly the worst grievance is with the police; but I think we citizens of the West-End are entitled to some sympathy as well, for the loss of our peaceful Sunday walks in Hyde Park. People of nervous temperament have, any number of them, told me lately that they dare not venture into Hyde Park of a Sunday afternoon,for fear of getting embroiled in the riot that is pretty sure to burst forth sooner or later from the smouldering embers of resentment against the Suffragettes. This was bad enough but it really becomes the limit when the peace of Sunday morning is also completely spoilt. I am one of those who enjoy walking abroad at what has come to be called "Church Parade," on a fine Sunday, before luncheon. What was my disgust the other Sunday to become entangled in a huge crowd of loafers, engaged in escorting (far from in a friendly spirit) a Suffragette and her male companion from the hustings where the "lady" had been holding forth. This sort of thing becomes really intolerable, and from personal motives, if nothing more, sets us all dead against every phase of the "Woman's Movement."

THE JEWEL TAX.

It is said that the indefatigable Chancellor of the Exchequer, always on the look-out to fleece the well-to-do, has come to the conclusion that people possessed of fine diamonds are lawful prey for some new scheme of taxation. How he proposes to collect this tax, when it is levied, remains a mystery. I suppose, in the American fashion, as the precious stones come into the country. This would not directly achieve his usual aim of getting more and more money out of the rich; indirectly, though it would send the price of diamond ornaments up by leaps and bounds, so that those who are rich enough to buy such things would be charged a good deal more for them. As a matter of fact, if it is really jewels Mr. Lloyd George has his penetrating gaze fixed upon, as a promising object for taxation he had better have thought of pearls. They are much more the fashion just now, I am told, among ladies of fashion, and are certainly much more costly. Four or five rows of well-matched pearls, such as one often sees round a fair lady's neck, would bring in quite a nice little sum, when multiplied by hundreds.

"TICKETS, PLEASE."

As thing are at present, it is, I suppose inevitable that admission by ticket only should be the rule at many great social functions. I myself have had two invitations lately, purely of a social character, both to entertainments at which Royalty and many celebrities, including probably some distinguished politicians, may be expected to be present. On the invitation letter to the more important of these, the invited guest was told to apply for tickets, without which no one would be admitted; on the other was a very special request to come armed with the invitation itself, so as to be sure of admission—all very necessary no doubt, though surely giving us "pause" for rather sad reflection. Ten years ago one would have said, "perish the thought" at the idea of anyone entering a house to which he or she had not been definitely and specifically bidden. Nowadays, apparently, such a thing might easily happen. It looks very much as if the fine feelings of English people in this respect were becoming blunted, as if the old point of view on such matters had changed—and very much for the worse, too. There will soon, at this rate, be a very narrow line to draw between public and private entertaining.

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

Whether or no it be true that a young man has been "pilled" for a well-known Club because he cultivated a pair of side whiskers, I cannot help being glad the threatened appearance of these hirsute adornments on the face of our *jeunesse doree* has came to naught. The fashion that has prevailed of late in these matters is certainly the most generally becoming to the average well-bred, well-groomed Englishman. Either to be altogether clean-shaven—as in the case of most sailors or men about town—or just to wear a moustache, and that only for the "military" shows a much better appreciation of the fitness of things in this twentieth century than if we suddenly went back to the side-whiskers and stocks of the late Regency —not a period, surely, to be willingly imitated in any relation, however seemingly unimportant.

THE MODERN CRAZE FOR SPEED.

Of all the changes which have come over the face of social life in London, perhaps the most permanent and important is the introduction of the car, and the general speeding up in every department of life which has resulted from it. As the authors of "From Piccadilly to Pall Mall" point out: "Since the introduction of mechanical locomotion people walk much less than they formerly did, a drive into the country in a motor-car taking the place of the leisurely afternoon stroll, once quite a feature af West End life during the Victarian era. Hustle and hurry are the order of the day, and at times it would seem as if the whole population of this district were desperately anxious to get somewhere in the shortest possible space of time."

THE NEW.

Marmaduke, part author of the lines quoted above, as is now well known, is an incorrigible *laudator temporis acti*. He sees to-day with a very jaundiced eye, as can be gathered from his brilliant little essay called "The New," which I take the liberty of quoting from his book of "Maxims."

"The new gentleman is the old gentleman vulgarised.

"The new lady is the old lady demoralised.

"The new daughter is the old daughter revolutionised.

"The new conscience is the old conscience compromised.

"The new principles are the old principles popularised.

"The new vices are the old vices legitimatised.

"The new 'Society' is the old 'Society' commercialised.

"The new manners are the old manners brutalised.

"The new art is the old art disorganised.

"The new wit is the old wit plagiarised.

"The new journalism is the old journalism Americanised.

"The new Government is the old Government municipalised.

"And the new danger is the old danger—realised."

After this sweeping condemnatian of the times that be one gives an involuntary shiver. The "changes" must have been worse then the most croaking dowager supposed.—*Alternon in the "Gentlewomen."*

HIS HOBBY.

Mrs. Dashington: "Why, doctor! I didn't know you painted!"

Doctor: "Oh, only just occasionally, you know, to kill time."

Mrs. Dashington: "What! Haven't you any patients?"

MAGGIE'S DIFFICULTY.

"I'm afraid I'll never be able to teach you anything, Maggie," was the despairing utterance of a Streatham woman to a new Irish domestic. "Don't you know that you should always hand me notes and cards on a salver?"

"Sure, mum, I knew," answered Maggie, "but I didn't know you did."

SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.

A COMPLETE STORY

(BY H.C.S.)

"Not playing poker to-night ?"

"No, the fact is, Hammond. . . ."

"You may rely on my discretion."

"The fact is, I have lost more than I can afford already, and besides."

"My dear Wyllie, there must be a serious 'besides' to make you pull up when you have lost. You have still to-night to retrieve your fortunes, I understand we get into Liverpool at about breakfast-time to-morrow."

Wyllie leaned forward and flicked a lump of ash into the placid waters. He watched the white flurry of foam churned by the screw, and seemed to be torn by conflicting emotions, a wish to confide, and a fear of committing himself to a definite statement.

"I think I can guess your predicament" said Hammond "I've watched the poker-table for five-days ; you know the old proverb about onlookers?"

"Then you've noticed him too" exclaimed Wyllie.

"Cookson has been remarkably lucky" replied Hammond with a warning glance ; two ladies who were pacing the deck passed with irritating slowness ; when they were finally out of earshot Wyllie drew nearer and placed an impulsive hand on Hammond's sleeve.

"I've played all afternoon," he said, "I won a little at first, and so did Davies and Jocelyn, but after a bit Cookson began to hold his usual cards, it was extraordinary the way the hands turned out, he cleaned me out of thirty pounds to-day, that's eighty pounds from me on the trip, and the Lord knows how much from Davies ; Davies doesn't tell because he fancies himself at the game. Jocelyn admits to forty, more like a hundred I should say ; there's something fishy about it, it's more than mere luck. ."

Hammond checked Wyllie's impulsive flow of speech.

"I dare say I could help you," he said quietly.

"You ? Can you find out, have you already found out ?" . . .

"The fact is Wyllie, I am travelling incognito."

"Ah" with a burst of comprehension "You're a detective then ? "

Hammond smiled deprecatingly "Hardly that, my real name is Hahnemann"

Wyllie's disappointment was ludicrously obvious, "Hahnemann, the conjurer ?"

"Sleight of hand professor" corrected the other a shade pompously, "they call me the Sleight of hand King in America. I didn't want anyone on board to know who I was, can't you imagine the mothers begging me to do a few tricks to amuse their sea-sick darlings ? Or a charity performance being organized, with me for the principal item ? No, I'm looking to this week at sea to set me up before I start my English tour——"

"But I don't see how you can help us" said Wyllie, still brooding over his grievance——

"Card tricks are my speciality" answered Hammond "I spotted this Cookson's clumsy methods some days ago, his card manipulation would disgrace a school-boy, how none of you noticed it passes my comprehension."

"You might have warned us."

"There's such a thing as prosecution for libel, besides, I have my own little scheme. I'll take a hand to-night, I fancy you'll be pleased with the results."

The two men strolled away together in earnest conversation, and passed from the fresh salt air into the heated atmosphere of the smoking-room. They threaded their way amongst the bridge-players and steered for the corner which was by common consent devoted to poker.

"You're very late" said Cookson beaming at Wyllie through gold-rimmed pince-nez, "Jocelyn and Davies have gone out to look for you."

"Hammond will take a hand to-night" said Wyllie, "five makes a better game anyway."

"Delighted, Mr. Hammond," Cookson's sparse curly hair stood up round his pink bald head and gave him an absurdly babyish and innocent look.

The others entered, Davies with the habitual air of suriiness, Jocelyn a trifle flushed, bringing the atmosphere of the bar with him.

The players seemed distinctly on the defensive at first, and the betting was cautious, Hammond ventured now and then on a little flutter, and at the fourth deal he lost twelve pounds to Cookson. He took the coins from an oldmaidish looking purse and handed them over, counting them with meticulous care. Cookson swept the money into his heap and began to deal. Once more he won and his heap of sovereings grew larger. "You seem to be out of luck" he beamed, cutting the pack for Hammond.

"Luck is a fickle goddess" said Hammond sententiously ; Wyllie who had sat silent, staking small sums only, gathered comfort from the ambiguous remark.

"Positively prophetic" murmured Cookson, still benign, as a few minutes later he passed four ten-pound notes across the table. "I didn't expect to come up against a straight flush like that."

Hammond played warily for a time, until a jack-pot was opened by Cookson who picked up his hand to find three nines nestling in it. Hammond, who was dealer, promptly made it twenty pounds to play ; the other men threw down their cards, and the contest resolved itself into a duel.

"How many" queried Hammond.

"Two". Cookson picked up the cards, discovering the fourth nine.

"I stand pat" vouchsafed Hammond.

"A straight, a flush, or a full house" was Cookson's inward comment ; he threw a sovereign on the table, "opener's bet" he said calmly.

"I make it £20" answered Hammond.

"Raise your £20"

"£20 more, I'm sixty shy now" said Hammond.

Wyllie looked anxiously at his friend, Jocelyn, immersed in a deep drink, did not heed Davies' stage-whisper that Cookson had found a fat goose to pluck.

"And another" said Cookson.

"Call it a round £100" was the answer.

"See you" said Cookson in a tone anticipating victory.

"Four queens" and Hammond laid the cards on the table.

Cookson's smile was a little strained, but he merely said, "the money's yours, there's my opener," showing the three nines before he swept the cards together. After a minutes fumbling, he produced a note book from an inner pocket and extracted four £20 notes from it, which he handed over impassively.

Hammond glanced round, the card-room was now empty but for the poker players. He silenced Davies' undisguised expression of pleasure, and with a look at Wyllie he said.—

"Now Cookson, I've watched you at this game during the voyage, and I soon arrived at the conclusion that you were nothing more or less than a common sharper."

"Sir," spluttered the other, the perspiration beading his forehead.

"So I determined to teach you a lesson," continued Hammond imperturbably. "I myself am an adept at sleight-of-hand, and I have cheated you this evening with some success," he fingered the crackling wad of notes. "I think I have taught you a lesson, but I am not a thief, so here is your money back."

Cookson's ashy countenance assumed a more normal hue.

"Thank you," he said with dignity, "I am quite willing to admit to defeat, you have beaten me at my own game, so pray keep the money, only—" his voice faltered a little—"will you please look on it in the light of an indemnity, and promise me not to give the show away to our fellow-passengers."

Hammond, intensely embarrassed, expostulated for a time, but the other was firm, and the promise was given. Wyllie and Davies gave their word with a sort of half-grudging admiration ; Jocelyn lay in alcoholic slumber, his head pillowed on the scattered cards.

Cookson left the liner at an early hour the next morning ; Wyllie and Hammond spent a couple of days in Liverpool, but saw nothing of him, only once did they refer to him and that was when Hammond tendered a ten-pound note in payment of his bill.

"That fellow Cookson cleared me out of all my small change," he said laughingly.

"There's no pleasing some people," smiled Wyllie, "most of us would think a hundred pounds a fair exchange for twenty."

In the train on the way to London Hammond did some sleight-of-hand tricks for Wyllie's benefit ; he showed him how he could arrange to deal out particular cards in any combination, and in a manner which absolutely defied detection. The hours flew until London was reached, and the locomotive spurted into the station.

As Hammond alighted he felt a hand on his arm.

"Mr. Hammond I believe," said a little, precise voice.

"Professor Hahnemann," corrected Hammond.

The unobtrusive one produced a pocket book and wrote laboriously, "*Alias* Hahnemann" : two burly plain-clothes-officers, whose appearance unmistakably proclaimed their calling, stepped forward and stood on either side of the bewildered professor.

"I arrest you on the charge of passing forged notes in Liverpool," said the detective, producing his warrant.

The professor's hand flew to his breast pocket.

"Just so," said the detective with a faint smile, "best come along quietly."

Wyllie interposed. "I assure you," he began heatedly.

"Name and address please," said the professional voice.

"They were passed off on my friend by a cardsharper. . . ."

"It'll be all right my dear fellow," said Hammond, "the merest formality.—"

The detective assumed the bored look of one who hears yet again a hackneyed phrase.

"Pass along please," he said, "I have a cab outside."

Wyllie hurried after the quartette, hastily signalled a cab and instructed the jarvey to follow ; the last glimpse he had of Hammond revealed the sleight-of-hand king convulsed with irrepressible laughter beside the puzzled detective, while on the opposite seat sat the two policemen, stolid and motionless as dummies, looking at the professor with expressionless faces.

H. S.

LIES.

Whence come these lies ? asks W. D. in the "Theosophical Path." What is their use ?

One day I walked into that self that I had been calling myself. My astonishment was so great that I could not at first believe my own sight. I had seemed powerful and strong—and saw before me only large emptiness ; I had seemed true—and saw there a combination of clever appearances, seemings-so, and not-quite-realities. On my shoulders lay a bag full of my own and others' patched-together lies and demands for more lies. The road I was travelling was warrisome.

As I scrutinized myself, its bigness shrank and its burden toppled over its head and burst into rags and tatters. Then cautiously I and my small self picked our way out of the disorder and unpleasantness, and, within the hour, looked into the kind eyes of Truth. And so we have been going, a few little steps, a few little steps, a few little steps, happily along with her.

Thus fancifully let me say how Theosophy and Raja Yoga affect the lives of the sincere. The learner must come to see Truth—verily the Truth. He may not guess. He must know. And two horses will give him trouble. It is this way : however skilful he may fancy himself in springing from the dark horse to the light, the time always comes when he fumbles his bundle of lies into Truth's place And then——!

Answering the questions : Lies spring up out of corrupt soil. Is there any doubt of that ?

The use of lies is, to the user, that he may seem what he is not, and through his seeming-to-be, gain that which he might better never have coveted. Were it diamond crystals, in his hands they would become only destroyers of plate-glass.

A lie is a gross foul thing that divides itself a thousand thousand times and goes wriggling here and there, poisoning the earth and its waters ; borne on the clouds of heaven, it pollutes the airs ; and would spring up into the beams of the Sun Himself, but *that* it cannot !

Whoever touches Theosophy and Raja Yoga has looked upon the glowing face of truth itself ; and if some fall back, scorched, what can be expected other than that they will bind up the smarting places with their tagged and tattered lies, and go blindly forth seeking comfort where it is not ? Is not self-justification a treasured vice ?

THE MAGPIE ROBIN.

"Chacun a son gout," says the French proverb, and while this is true all the world over, there is really no explaining why it should be so. There is no imaginable reason why one cultured person should make Tennyson his favourite, while another should love Wordsworth above all other poets. When it comes to the beautiful bird world, we notice the same inexplicable divergences of affection and taste. Among the English, opinions differ widely with regard to the characters of birds, more especially their song, and if the nightingale, as a song bird, is first favourite with the majority, there are a great many who would award the palm to the thrush. In India, the notes of the bulbul are by many esteemed sweeter and richer than those of the celebrated magpie robin, which, I think, it may be safely stated, is generally acknowledged to be one of the very best, if not the best, among Indian songbirds, from the Himalayahs down to the wave-kissed Cape. As a cage-bird, however, the magpie, although very easily reconciled to captivity, is far less popular than the light-hearted bulbul, the noisy parrot or the audacious albeit philosophic myna. For my own part, I am really glad to think that this is so. I am not of those who manifest their affection for birds by keeping the beautiful little creatures within prison-bars. Thoreau, the naturalist that lived nearer to Nature than any I have read or heard of, has always been my guide, and, like my *gurn*, my love of birds is not of that selfish type which would deprive them of the freedom without which they can never be their own artless, attractive, ardent and lovable selves.

I have been on terms of the closest intimacy with the magpie robin for more years than I can think of. The intimacy has not been as profound as that which subsisted between the trustful creatures of the woods and their human friend, Thoreau, on whose serene brow, as he lay stretched on the grass underneath the shade of some towering forest monarch, the little birds that dwelt amid the foliage would fearlessly alight, while the shy squirrel thought nothing of settling on his shoulder for a feed of nuts. Nevertheless, many a magpie robin I have chummed with has let me approach quite close and watch his industrious search for the insects which are his staple diet.

There is cruel warfare constantly going on in the lower animal world, where the survival of the fittest is the first law in Nature's unwritten statute-book, but the law of live and let live operates also, and the magpie robin is a striking example of the good sense which can be exercised in conforming to this latter enactment. Recently, in the fading twilight, a magpie robin, residing in my neighbourhood, had extraordinary luck. He was foraging for insects, but for a while could find hardly any. Presently, he perched on a low wall, as if to reconnoitre. Then suddenly the luck came in the shape of myriads of winged ants, swarming out of an abandoned rat or snake hole. My hungry friend dashed down and started feeding voraciously. It was perhaps the easiest meal he had known. There was no necessity to keep hopping about all over the place searching diligently and adopting skilful tactics. As the little winged creatures emerged, they had simply to be seized from a vantage point. It was intensely interesting to watch the little fellow energetically stretching forth his beak, now this way, now that, to catch the ants as they flew past. In a little while, the scene became still more interesting. I suddenly became conscious of the presence of a rat-snake of the dark skinned variety. The reptile had taken up a position within a few inches of the magpie, and bird and reptile gorged themselves without minding one another. A minute later, a crow-sailing fast discovered that there was a sumptuous supper to be had, and he descended quite near the magpie and the snake and set about enjoying the menu quite as heartily as the other two. It was the most striking illustration I have ever come across of the operation of the law of live and let live. The rat snake left off first and glided away. The crow was the next to go; perhaps, he had a long journey before him. The magpie robin had dined like an Alderman, and must have feasted himself to his utmost capacity, but he kept on feeding though his energy was perceptibly slackening, and it was fairly dark before he rose from the table. This was an abnormal situation, to be sure, but even under ordinary circumstances, the magpie robin conforms loyally to the rule of live and let live.

Of course, I do not mean to assert that my little friend is altogether meek and humble of heart, for he is far from being that, and when occasion arises, can bring an appreciable degree of pugnacity into play. But he is not, as a rule, causelessly or wontonly cheeky and aggressive, and herein, he comes very near being a paragon of perfection compared with several of his relations, for example, the incorigible crow and the English magpie, one of the most notorious felons in the whole of the bird kingdom.

I do not suppose that it is at all necessary for me to enter into a detailed description of the Indian magpie robin. It is one of the most familiar and easily identified members of the Indian avifauna, its coloration, general appearance, singular power of melody and its habits, especially that of almost perpetually raising and depressing its tale, rendering it so conspicuous that not even the most indifferent observer of birds can make a mistake about it. This noteworthy charasteristic of elevating and lowering the tale has caused the bird to be nicknamed, in some parts of Indian, the washer-woman bird.

Writing of the magpie robin with reference to southern India, "D.D." observes that it is not as plentiful there as in certain parts of the North, but I should point out that this remark cannot be applied to the West Coast, where the magpie robin is among the commmonest of birds, being found in nearly every compound dwelling fearlessly in the neighbourhood of man and coming into gardens and backyards in search of its food. Even when disturbed by the approach of human beings, it betrays no fear, merely plying off to some near perch and returning at the earliest opportunity to its feeding ground. It is to be seen throughout the day, though its favourite foraging periods are the early morning and late evening hours. At such times, it is truely a model of industry, activity and cheerfulness, for having deligently sought and swallowed up several toothsome little "poochies," it proceeds to express its gratitude to the Giver of all good things by getting back to its perch and indulging in a little melodious warble of self satisfaction.

But the powers of the magpie robin as a melodist reach their supremest height during the breeding season, which on the West Coast, is in the hot season' a little prior to the coming of the monsoon. During these days of ecstatic domestic bliss, the magpie robin may be heard regularly in the very early morning hours and again at eventide, pouring forth its song of love and happiness, generally from the topmost bough of some tall tree. There is something of wild abandon in the performance, which is, however, exquisite and heartening. Mrs. Magpie Robin evidently thinks so, for, at intervals, as the song proceeds she utters a pleased, though subdued note, "pree-pree" as if by way of expressing her pleasure and appreciation. The cheery inspiring hymn of the magpie robin is the first music with which birdland greets the summer dawn. To be sure, the strenuous and impudent crow start business even earlier, but his infernal 'caw' is no more music than the ear-splitting noise of a circular saw, whatever opinion he may himself entertain of his own vocal accomplishments.

The favourite breeding place of the magpie robin is some thick bush, but most preferably the hollow of a decayed tree, and I have come across nests in the hollows of dead and fallen trees, overhanging streams and rivers. The nest is made of grass, the eggs, usually three or four in numbers, being of bluish white. The birdlings are by no means difficult to tame and bring up in captivity, but must not be taken too young, as they then easily sicken and die. But from what I have written above it must be plainthat I am no advocate of the practice of caging the magpie robin. The woodland would be deprived of much of its charm were this sweet singer taken from it to pine away its existence in solitary confinement. This land of fearfully discordant noises is not so richly blessed with birds endowed with the true gift of song that it can afford to see one of its sweet test feathered choristers eating away its soul in slavery.

Called by various names, complimentary and otherwise, in the different vernaculars of India, the magpie robin is scientifically known as *Copeychus saularis* whereby hangs an amusing tale. Linnaeus, the eminent Swedish Naturalist, not having seen the bird, assumed that its *Hindustani* name, *dayal*, must have had something to do with a sundial, and he, thereupon, proceeded to confer on the bird the distintive appellation of *solaris*, which subsequently became somewhat transformed into *saularis*. It will suffice to say that this is not the only instance of a misleading name arising out of a confusion of ideas in the mind of the name-giver. At the same time, the name is not altogether inappropriate, when we remember that the lively, warm-hearted magpie robin is the earliest Indian bird to greet "the golden orb of day." Had the sweetest English singer of the Victorian era produced his noble creation, "In Memorium," amidst Eastern surroundings, it is to such a bird as the magpie robin he would have addressed his exquisite apostrophe :—

Wild bird, whose warble liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks,
O tell me where the senses mix,
O tell me where the passions meet.

R.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

The teacher was giving an exposition on culpable homicide.

"If I went out in a small boat," he said, "and the owner knew it was leaking, and I got drowned, what would that be ?"

After a few minutes' silence a little boy stood up and said :

"A holiday, sir !"

PUT IT ON HIMSELF.

"I thought you were working on Smith's new house," said the house-painter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the house-painter, "but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"And did he do it ?"

"Yes ; that's where he put most of it."

A good idea of fifteenth century methods in politics and in war may be gained from Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard's new volume on "Louis XI and Charles the Bold" a French King and a Burgundian Prince who were alternately suspicious allies and bitter enemies from the time when they played together as children until Charles was killed on the field of battle. The book carries on the narrative of French history begun by Colonel Haggard in "The France of Joan of Arc," and shows the conversion of a feudal kingdom, disordered by its rebellious dependencies into a consolidated monarchy, with boundaries much as they exist to-day. The book which is illustrated from old portraits and contemporary prints, will be published this month by Stanley Paul & Co.

MY WORD ! KEATING'S KILLS FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

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THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

MOVING STORY OF HIS LIFE AND DEATH.

The Prince Imperial, 1856-1879. By Augustin Filon. Portraits. (Heinemann). It is a strangely moving story which M. Filon has to tell. He is an old man now, but he knew the Prince Imperial intimately in the great days of the Third Empire, when the only child of Napolean III. was the rising hope of the dynasty. For seven or eight years M. Filon was the Prince's tutor, and to the last he remained his trusted and confidential friend. He writes with a happy union of candour and good taste, and gives many anecdotes which throw into relief the bright, eager, and affectionate character of his pupil. The Prince in early years led, naturally, a charmed and sheltered life, but he gave many proofs of mental alertness and physical courage. He was proud of the race to which he belonged, and revered beyond all things the memory of Napolean I. His career was broken by the disaster at Sedan, which overthrew the Empire and sent Napolean III. and the Empress Eugénie as exiles to Camden Place, Chislehurst. The Emperor, already in ill-health, did not long survive, and the Prince was sent to Woolwich to receive the training of a soldier. There he rapidly advanced in knowledge, and made many friends by his modest and engaging bearing, and not less by his devotion to the widowed Empress.

Queen Victoria took a keen interest in the youth, and he was rapidly making his way in English society when he suddenly resolved to set out for South Africa in the hope of winning military distinction. The value of this book is enhanced by the fact that the Empress has allowed M. Filon to read her son's correspondence. Her Majesty put the letters in his hand with words which deserve to be cited : "I entrust to you the most precious thing I have in the world. I will only offer you one piece of advice—retain to the full your freedom as a man of letters." The outcome is a book rich, not so much in political as in personal sidelights, and strangely beautiful and convincing as a finished piece of portraiture. Many portraits of the Imperial Family, as well as of the small circle of young people who were honoured with the Prince's friendship, lend attraction to the volume.

"I love France, and am a soldier to my finger-tips," exclaimed the Prince in 1877. Two years later, in spite of the entreaties of the Empress and of all the Imperialists who were in a position to expostulate, he suddenly made up his mind, without consulting anyone, to go to the front as a volunteer in the Zulu War when affairs grew suddenly critical after the disaster at Isandhlwana. He obtained the Duke of Cambridge's permission, which was reluctantly given, and started at once. Some devoted adherents wished to go with him, but, though touched by their loyalty, he declined to allow them to do so, saying simply that it would be impossible to "take a bodyguard" of Frenchmen into an English camp. The war in South Africa, he urged, could not in any sense compromise his political prospects ; on the contrary, "If God protects me, I shall speedily come back, more worthy of the task I am to undertake." But the Prince knew the risks he was running, and on the last night at Chislehurst—February 26, 1879—he drew up his will, and next morning, just before starting, entrusted it to M. Pietri, who locked it in an iron box, which was sealed in the presence of the Prince. A few hours later he sailed from Southampton on a voyage from which there was to be no return.

In April the Prince Imperial wrote from South Africa to an intimate friend a letter which explains his motives, which as he says were entirely political. It is a frank and extremely significant document. He admits that the Imperialists had lost ground in France at the recent elections. "All hopes are centred in my person ; if that becomes great, the strength of the Imperial party becomes tenfold. I have had proof that no one will be followed but a man of known energy, and my care has been to make myself known." Then occurs a characteristic touch of disdain which reveals how little he realised the part which he was expected to play. "Writing letters of condolence, harbouring politicians, patting journalists on the back, hob-nobbing with them, and working with them to stir up social problems—that is what the headstrong call 'making myself conspicuous.'" Then he turns to the sort of advice which another set of Imperialists had given him :—"Others want me to travel throughout Europe with a great retinue, going like the fairy tale princes, to view all the princesses. . . . This comedy, think the authors, must end, like every good play, with a marriage. I have turned a deaf ear ; I have not cared to let my wings be clipped by marriage ; and my dignity refused to stoop to the part of princely commercial traveller. When one belongs to a race of soldiers, it is only sword in hand that one gains recognition. The disaster at Isandhlwana gave me the opportunity I wanted. Everything urged me to go, and I went."

Six weeks later came a bolt from the blue in tidings which thrilled Europe, and in a special sense England and France, that the Prince Imperial had been killed on June 1. On his arrival in South Africa he was attached to Colonel Wood's column, and was sent with a small party into the veldt to reconnoitre. They had unsaddled their horses in an open space near a deserted kraal. They had been riding hard all day, and at four o'clock in the afternoon had called a halt. They were just preparing to resume the march, and most of the horses were already saddled again, when fifty Zulus suddenly dashed out of the tall grass through which they had crawled. One man was killed and the rest went off in head-long flight, and to make matters worse the Prince's horse bounded forward with the rest, and he of all men was left alone. There was nothing left for him but to die. He faced the savages with his revolver in his left hand ; he had lost his sword in the scrimmage, and it is believed that he had received a kick in the right hand from one of the horses. He fired three shots, and then his left foot caught in a tangle and he went down. Instantly the blacks closed round him, and in a few moments he was speared to death. The natives said afterwards he had met them like a lion. It was a pitful end, to be done to death in a miserable foray rather than in open battle. Had the Prince Imperial lived the history of France might have been different. As it was, his life was thrown away in a quarrel with which neither he nor France had anything to do, and the light went suddenly out of the dream of a restored Imperialism.

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

ARE YOU THERE, OR——?

By an amazing device it is presently to be made possible for a singer or actor to appear in the actual flesh here, and be simultaneously projected there, so that the audience cannot tell whether they actually have the substance or the shadow before them. I do not pretend to understand how it is managed, and, whether this "doubling" process is as successful as it is said to be, we shall have an opportunity of judging for ourselves very soon. But it is the grand possibilities that this invention opens up which appeal to one's imagination. One sees much material for real-life melodramas and comedies ; herein are sensational stories almost ready-made. It might have its drawbacks, of course, if utilised by private individuals; but, on the other hand, what grand excuse it might furnish forth an occasion. If Monsieur, having announced that he was going to dine with A at the club, were to be seen dining with B at a certain restaurant, could he declare with any chance of being believed that he had been snap-shotted by this new process and "projected" as B's *viz-a-viz* ? Could Madame send herself in this form —and in a toilette that it would be most desirable to be seen in—to an assembly which could not be refused, while she herself really enjoyed the pleasure of being present in yet another ravishing gown at a gathering where she fain would be ? It is quite exciting to think of all that might be done if this wonderful new device for appearing in two places at once will only work for private individuals as well as artists. At the moment it forms an unfailingly amusing topic of conversation.

A NUDE DEPARTURE.

It is a mistake to keep always to the obvious conversational topics, even if you are dealing with people who seem to demand the discussion of certain subjects. To run off the lines requires some courage ; it is like speculating. You must take the risk of the result. But it is more than often worth while to make the plunge, for when the unexpected does happen it makes all the difference between bromidial dullness and sparkling liveliness. Suppose, for example, instead of discussing Scutari, bulbs, Mrs. Pankhurst, or the Pope, one unhesitatingly led off with. "What do you think of the new theory of sleeping without night-clothes ?" It would be "off the lines" without doubt, but try it and see how easily conversation will flow after the subject has been broached. It was Sir John Cockburn who started it at the Royal Sanitary Institute the other night. His notion is that something on the head is all one needs in the way of sleeping array, and that beds and bedding are wholly insanitary. In case of fire, he maintains the minimum of clothes is desirable. This may be a matter of opinion. However, it is quite amusing to discuss his theory, and it is surprising to find how people who would have been bores of the first water had one talked with them of cabbages or kings, prove themselves to be quite entertaining when started on such a throughly unlikely subject as this.

NATURE'S SECOND COURSE.

Apropos of night clothes, why go to bed at all ? Sleep, it has been discovered, is only a poison which Nature uses to cleanse our higher nervous centres of the other poisons set up by work, amusements, and, possibly, laziness. Every time we go to sleep we are, so to say, injecting a kind of serum into our brains. Why go to bed to do this ? If the eminent French scientists who have arrived at this conclusion after very elaborate experiments are right, we clearly put ourselves to much needless expense of time and money by setting up elaborate sleeping paraphernalia and spending so many hours in bed. A tabloid, a little prick with a needle, and we might cure ourselves in an hour of mental and bodily fatigue and have the usual sleeping hours to the good. But if we ever reach the stage when we can "murder sleep" without damage to ourselves we shall have to insist upon legal restrictions concerning business transactions and what must for lack of a word not yet invented, be called dining engagements. A new meal would certainly have to be invented to tide us over the hours we should thus have at our command, and if we got yet further chances of inviting and being invited, how would our digestive organs fare? while away would go the extra time gained like water poured into sand.

"BELLES" LETTRES

It is odd that as letter-writing has declined all the accessories of the writing-table have become more and more fascinating. Looking at some of the daintinesses spread forth in the sight of the epistler, it has occurred to me that they alone keep letter-writting alive. In his new volume of essays Mr. A. C. Benson complains that "letters tend more and more to be business communications and to deal with definite points"; in short, people no longer use them as a means of friendly interchange of thought and news. When they did, oddly enough their writing paraphernalia was more strictly useful than ornamental. Now it is often a sheer delight to the eye, and when something new and very charming for the escritoire attracts to the point of purchase it excites an immediate desire to write to some one. The latest lure thereto is blotting-paper which is *en suite* with the particular colour one chooses for writing-table accessories. It may be pale blue, mauve, cerise, anything but the old crude pink and white, and with it there goes a pen to match ; the blotter itself ; the stationary case all match, and if one is very particular the writing paper at least tones with it, one's monogram being emblazoned on the tiniest of mother-of-pearl discs. With such literary appointments it should be possible to reel off brilliant descriptions, amatory epistles outrivalling an Englishwoman's love letters, gossip such as might live through centuries

THE LURE OF BOOK COVERS.

And this thought carries one on to that of book covers. It is women, they say, who like bright bindings and are caught by showy pictorial wrapers. Men are never attracted to a movel, or indeed any kind of book, by its fancy cover. At least that was what I read the other day. However, I venture to differ from this stateement. Not long ago a novel was published on the wrapping of which appeared the head of a very pretty girl. At every bookstall where I lingered I noticed that men picked this out before all others. One is now before the public with an appealing outter cover which one feels certain will attract masculine attention, and I am sure that a design in which golf-clubs figured, the portrait of a good-looking woman, or the representation of a sersational incident, will persuade a man to purchase a book far more than a superlatively good title or a well-known authors name.—

—AMBROSIA *in the World.*

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

TOMMY'S HURRY.

Grandfather : "Hey ! Stop a minute, boy. I want'ee."

Tommy : "Can't, 'cos mother's waiting to give me a thrashing."

Grandfather : "Bless me ! Fancy a boy running for it !"

Tommy : "Well, if I don't father'll get home first."

UNDETERRED.

Mother : "And when he proposed did you tell him to see me ?"

Daughter : "Yes, mamma ; and he said he'd seen you several times, but he wanted to marry me just the same."

A WITNESS SCORES.

An old plasterer was called upon to give evidence for the plaintiff. Counsel for the defendent tries to bully him.

"Have you ever been in prison ?"

"Yes, twice."

"Ah ! how long the first time ?"

"One whole afternoon."

"What ! And the second time ?"

"Only one hour."

"And pray what offence had you committed to deserve so small a punishment ?"

"I was sent to prison to whitewash a cell to accommodate a lawyer who had cheated one of his clients."

ONLY NATURAL.

"What is your favourite flower, Duke asked the heiress. "But I ought to know that without asking."

"Well, what should it be ?"

"The marigold."

SUCH IS FAME.

The Actor : "I say, you know I'm getting awfully popular. I see some tobacco people have named a new cigar after me."

The Manager : "Indeed ! Well, I hope it will draw better than you do !"

AHEAD OF THE GAME.

Hyker : "I attended a successful sleight-of-hand performance last night."

Pyker : "Did you ?"

Hyker : "Yes. I lent the conjurer a counterfeit sovereign, and he gave me back a good one."

SEVERE ON THE DOCTOR.

"Very well, sir," cried Dr. Kwack after his quarrel with the undertaker, "I'll make you sorry for this."

"What are you going to do?" sneered the undertaker, "retire from practice ?"

HIS OBJECT.

Most of us are acquainted with the person who asks obvious questions—the sort of man who stops you in the middle of a headlong rush and asks you if you are in a hurry. Mr. E. is one of the pests, and during a walk abroad the other morning, he paused in astonishmetment outside a friend's house.

Before it stood three huge moving vans ; the lawn was almost covered with articles of furniture of various sorts—pictures, wardrobes, and china. And there was his old friend B., begrimed, weary, and ill-tempered, directing operations in his shirt-sleeves.

"What, B.," exclaimed Mr. E., "are you moving ?"

"Oh, dear, no," snapped B., with elaborate sarcasm, "I'm taking my furniture out for a ride !"

NEARING THE END.

Friend : "How are you getting on with your play ?"

Dramatist : "Almost finished ; I have only two more people to kill off."

Oo !

"Look before you leap"
Is a saying old and true,
Yet I've discovered to my cost
That "He who hesitates is lo[illegible]
So what are we to do ?

Elsie M. Skeet[illegible]

UNPROFITABLE.

"Cook, you must take a [illegible] Your cooking doesn't [illegible]

"Well, the boa[illegible] it."

"Yes ; tha[illegible] cook."

THE S[illegible]

Music[illegible] I hope[illegible] while [illegible]

Susan[illegible] once I fo[illegible]

Musical[illegible] the poor th[illegible]

Susan : [illegible] canary and the [illegible]

WHY THE WE[illegible]

A prominent law[illegible] months of widowhood, [illegible] self another spouse, was very [illegible] when he read in one of the local papers the following notice of his marriage :

"The wedding was very quite, owing to a recent pereavement in the bridegroom's family."

HE WON.

Two men were having an argument as to their respective strengths.

"Why," said the first, "every morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up ninety gallons from the well."

"That's nothing," retored the other. "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."

AWKWARD.

Hubbie : "My dear, if I cannot leave the office in time for dinner to-night, I will send you a note by messenger."

Wife : "You need not go to that expense, George, for I have already found the note in your coat pocket."

AN ESTIMATE.

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case ?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of burglary.

"Well," replied the lawyer thoughtfully, "it'll take me two days to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about five years."

WORSE STILL.

Jackson : "No, I never take the newspaper home. I've got a family of grown-up daughters, you know."

Friend : "Papers are too full of crime eh ?"

Jackson : "No ; too full of bargain sales."

STARTING AN ENDLESS CHAIN.

Both father and mother struggled valiantly to teach little Effie to repeat the letter "A" The child emphatically refused to pronounce the first letter of the alphabet, and after many vain efforts the father retired from the fight discouraged. The mother took the little girl on her lap and pleaded with her affectionately.

"Dearie, why won't you learn to say 'A' ?" she asked.

"Because, mamma," explained Effie, "des as soon as I say 'A' you an' papa will want me to say 'B.'"

THE DIFFERENCE.

"Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of cake when you are at home, Willie ?" asked his hostess.

"No."

"Well, do you think she would like you to have two pieces here ?"

"Oh, she wouldn't care," said Willie confidentially ; "this isn't her cake."

IF WOMEN VOTED.

"Do you think we ought to have a bigger army and a larger navy ?"

"Oh, yes," replied the beautiful girl. "It would be so nice if all the boys at the dances could appear in uniform, with epaulets and braided collars."

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

KING & QUEEN'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

THEIR MAJESTIES STAY FOR NINE DAYS.

LORD MORLEY'S MYSTERIOUS ARRIVAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 16.

Relations between Britain and Germany are again in the forefront. The King and Queen leave for Berlin on Monday to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter, and have decided to stay nine instead of four days.

Though it is announced that the visit is of a purely family character, the Press of both countries associate the extension of the visit, together with the unexpected arrival of Lord Morley in Berlin, with a possible pending development in Anglo-German relations. Lord Morley has repeatedly assured interviewers that his visit is merely a holiday, and that he has not seen any official personages; but the German Press recalls Lord Haldane's visit, which was also persistently described as private.

A further subject for discussion in the Press is afforded by the announcement that agreements between Turkey and Britain which will shortly be signed, recognising the British protectorate over Koweit and conceding the right to construct a railway from Koweit to Basra, which will be the terminus of the Baghdad Railway, and the appointment of British Directors for the line. While the inspired German Press declares that the Baghdad Railway negotiations have been conducted with the participation of Germany, in a most friendly spirit, and that German interests have been in no way injured, the unofficial journals are uneasy and express the opinion that Great Britain has again stolen a march on Germany "in bargaining with helpless Turkey," and obtaining the control of the Gulf section of the Railway.

The *Vossische Zeitung* asserts that Lord Morley has gone to Berlin on a mission concerning not merely the Baghdad Railway and other Near-Eastern questions, but also concerning Colonial questions, especially Central African affairs.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

CONSPIRACY PRISONERS SENT FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, May 15.

The Suffragettes, who were arrested at the Suffragette headquarters in Kingsway on April 30th, were brought up at Bow St. again to-day.

They were committed for trial. Bail was allowed, though large sums were fixed.

SACRILEGE COMMITTED.

LONDON, May 16.

A bomb was found yesterday in the chapel in Dalkeith Park, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh.

A sacred picture in a church at Eastbourne was defaced by the word "Votes." The organ-loft in the same church was found to be on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

A package of cartridges, to which a large stone was attached, wrapped in a copy of the paper *Suffragette*, was found in the precincts of the National Gallery. It had been thrown over the railings, evidently in the hope that it would explode.

A bomb was found outside a hotel at Brentwood, Essex.

Mr. Winston Churchill's children and their nurse are being guarded by detectives on their walks in view of the threats of kidnapping.

"SUFFRAGETTE" AGAIN ISSUED

Despite the warning given by Mr. Bodkin, on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, that the *Suffragette* must be put a stop to, and that if any printer, after that warning, published the literature of the Union, he would find himself in a very awkward position, mail week's copy of the journal was duly issued on May 1st. There were, however, only eight pages, and the imprint stated that it was "Printed by the Victoria House Printing Company (Limited) (T.U.), Tudor-street, E.C., and published by the Women's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C., May 2, 1913." The firm in question prints the *Daily Herald*, and mail week's *Suffragette* was very like that newspaper in appearance and make-up. The front page, with the exception of the heading and date line, contained the single word "Raided!!" There were no advertisements, and the middle pages were devoted to Miss Christabel Pankhurst's leader on "What Militancy Means," a description of the seizure of the offices, with "an impression" by "one who was present," and an article headed, "Mrs. Pankhurst Defeats the Government." The Police Court proceedings were reported at some length, and there was to be found on the back page "A Hero's Letter," signed by Mr. Hugh Franklin. It was recorded that the *Suffragette* could be obtained in the ordinary way, but there was great difficulty in obtaining copies.

FRENCH AVIATORS OFFENCE

LONDON, May 16.

The French aviator, M. Brindejonc, who landed at Hendon recently, thereby contravening many regulations, has been bound over at Bow St. for failing to notify his arrival.

POLO REFORM.

HURLINGHAM'S TERMS ACCEPTED.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION'S FURTHER REQUEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 16.

At a meeting of the County Polo Association, Mr. Buckmaster presiding, it was decided to accept the proposals of the Hurlingham Committee for the increased representation of the County Association, Ireland, the Army and India, and of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies.

It was also decided to request the Hurlingham Committee to appoint a committee, with full executive powers, and entire freedom from the veto of the general committee of Hurlingham, on all matters relating to the interests of polo.

LONDON, May 16.

The *Daily Telegraph* congratulates the County Polo Association on its decision, and says the Association's request of the Hurlingham Club will doubtless receive the careful consideration of the Club, provided that the latter's suzerainty is adequately safeguarded. The analogy between Hurlingham and the M. C. C. is exact and may be advantageously maintained.

The *Morning Post* says that Hurlingham's reply to the proposal to create a National Association is masterly and complete. The fact that the National Association scheme has collapsed is not surprising, in view of the composition of the Hurlingham Committee, and the general satisfaction with its rules and regulations.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The British polo ponies for the international matches are collectively not so tall as the American ponies and lack the fine, thoroughbred appearance of some of the latter; but they are stockier with great depth of chest and shoulders.

Mr. Milburn, who met with a nasty accident a day or two ago, is about again. He has had his chest examined with X-rays and hopes to recommence practice next week.

Mr. Whitney will not announce the composition of his team till a few days before the matches. Mr. Stoddart Keene is in splendid form. But Mr. Waterbury has fallen off, and he may be replaced.

[Articles dealing with the prospects of the international matches, and describing the departure of the British ponies, appear on another page.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

NEW GATHERING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The new Balkan Peace Conference assembles at St. James's Palace on Monday.

Sir Edward Grey yesterday received the three Turkish delegates.

The Bulgarian delegates, including Dr. Daneff, arrived last night.

ST. PETERSBURG, May, 16.

M. Sazonoff has submitted a Bill to the Duma, granting a sum of ninety thousand sterling for the assistance of the Montenegrin people.

MARTIAL LAW ENDED IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, May 16.

Martial law, which was proclaimed in Bosnia-Herzegovina, has been rescinded; the danger, for which it was proclaimed, being considered to have been averted by the handing over of Skutari to the International force.

THE MYSTERIOUS LINER.

"KENILWORTH CASTLE" SENDS A WIRELESS.

CAPE TOWN, May 16.

Wireless communication has been established with the "Kenilworth Castle."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

There is little prospect of female suffrage legislation being dealt with this session, which is fully occupied with other matters.

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, May 16.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. Harold Tennant, M.P., will be appointed Governor of Ceylon.

[Mr. Harold John Tennant, who represents Berwickshir, is a younger son of Sir Charles Tennant, and a brother of Mrs. Asquith, and part of his early political experience was gained as private secretary to Mr. Asquith, when Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has made a hobby of labour questions on the practical side, and having been Secretary to the Departmental Committee of the Home Office on Various Lead Industries in 1893, he acted as chairman of the Departmental Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades in 1895-99. His proclivities in this direction have been greatly encouraged by his wife, who as Miss Abraham, was formerly Superintending Inspector of Factories. Mr. Tennant was born in 1865, was educated at Eton and Trinity, and has a healthy all round taste in sports, while he has seven clubs in London, two in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow. He was appointed to the position of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade on January 9 h 1909.]

BIG GRAIN FIRE.

A MILLION DOLLARS' DAMAGE.

ELEVATOR AND FREIGHT SHEDS DESTROYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 16.

A fire at Buffalo yesterday destroyed an elevator belonging to the Erie Railroad Company, containing 700,000 bushels of grain. The fire then leaped over the Buffalo Creek and destroyed the freight-sheds of the New York Central Rail road.

The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

GERMAN GUN TRIALS.

SEVERE TEST OF NEW WARSHIP.

LONDON, May 16.

The German war-vessel "Kongo" completed searching gunnery trials in the Irish Sea yesterday, with a salvo of sixteen guns, half of them fourteen-inchers and half six-inchers.

The total weight of the projectiles fired simultaneously was 8 1-2 tons during the trial, which was altogether successful. Over 27 tons of projectiles were used.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.

STRANGE RUMOURS OF WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

In order to avoid misinterpretation, President Wilson has decided that while negotiations with Japan with reference to the Californian Land-Ownership Bill are in progress, there will be no naval or military movements outside the ordinary routine. This decision is announced in view of reports that Army and Navy manoeuvres were contemplated, which were outside the plans arranged months ago. These reports are apparently based on orders issued to two companies of Coast Artillery to proceed to and form a permanent garrison in Hawaii, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the last report of the Secretary for War.

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

PASSED THROUGH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, May 16.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Navy Bill.

The Opposition did not further oppose the closure, but re-introduced their amendments, including the demand for an annual appropriation instead of a lump sum of thirty-five million dollars.

The amendments were all rejected.

A motion of Sir Wilfred Laurier to suspend the Bill for six months was defeated on a straight party vote.

The Bill will go before the Senate next week.

The Liberal Press is now less confident that the Senate will reject it.

FIRE ON S. S. "ASSAYE."

COTTON AND OPIUM BURNING IN A HOLD.

LONDON, May 16.

A message to Lloyds from Singapore says that the P. and O. steamer "Assaye" from Bombay, has arrived at Singapore with the cargo in her after-hold on fire.

The cargo affected is principally cotton and opium. The fire is still burning.

FIRE ON "CITY OF PARIS."

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, May 15.

Telegrams from Paris state that the fire on the steamer "City of Paris" is in the forward hold. It was noticed on Tuesday at midnight, and was kept under by the crew. It was extinguished by the Marseilles Fire Brigade at eleven in the morning. The damage is believed to be considerable.

LONDON, May 16.

The *Times* says it is stated that the efforts to extinguish the fire on the "City of Paris" have been unsuccessful, and that a trial with the Clayton machine is being made.

FRENCH ARMY POLICY.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, May 16.

In the Chamber to-day, after a lively debate on the legality of the Government's decision to keep the two years' men with the colours, pending the passing of the Three Years Service Bill, a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 315 votes to 241.

MONTREAL LOAN.

LONDON, May 16.

Another Montreal loan of £1,400,000 is impending. It will bear interest at 4 1-2 per cent. and will be issued at par.

MAGISTRATE'S KNIGHTHOOD.

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, who, a few days ago, was appointed Chief Police Magistrate, London, has been knighted.

CRIME OF REVENGE.

MURDER OF FIVE PEOPLE.

ATROCITY ALLEGED AGAINST A HUSBAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 16.

A sensational murder of five persons by one man is reported from Mouzah Bagh, in the district of Jhang. A young man, Ramditta Mal, brought a case against one Phaola on the charge of kidnapping his wife. The latter denied having kidnapped her. The husband expressed his intention to murder her. The Court bound over Ramditta in a sum of five hundred rupees to keep the peace.

That very night Ramditta is alleged to have hurried to his father-in-law's house and murdered his wife and mother-in-law; then, it is said, he went to Phaola's house and murdered his father, brother and uncle, though Phaola himself escaped.

Ramditta has been arrested.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF THE MANCHESTER CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 16.

The result of the Manchester Cup was:—

Lorenzo	1
Fiz Yama	2
Adam Bede	3

Won by four lengths; half a length between second and third.

Twenty-three started.

The Betting was:—9 to 2 against Lorenzo;
6 to 1 Fiz Yama;
20 to 1 Adam Bede.

The place-betting was 7 to 4 against Lorenzo; others proportionately.

DERBY BETTING.

The latest betting on the Derby is:—
9 to 2 against Louvois and Craganour.
100 to 8 against Nimbus;
20 to 1 against Great Sport;
40 to 1 against Cantilever.

THE ARMS ACT.

SEVERE SENTENCE ON A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 16.

J. Walsh, a European hunter, has been convicted by the Magistrate of Kunjangone, under the Indian Arms Act, of the offence of lending a double breech-loading gun to a Burman, and has been sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment. The accused pleaded guilty. The Burman, whose name is Po Fo Kha, was an associate of bad characters. The Magistrate in sentencing the accused, said the country was in a disturbed state and there had been many dacoities and robberies in which firearms had been used. Lately there had been serious dacoities and robberies in that township, in which fire-arm's had been used and a severe sentence was necessary.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

FRIENDLIER RELATIONS WITH HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 16.

In view of the resolution passed at the sessions of the All-India Moslem League recently in Lucknow, the Honorary Secretary is taking steps to bring about friendlier feelings between Mahomedans and Hindus by inviting four prominent members of each community from every province, to meet this year in September at Lucknow, to discuss and settle preliminaries to future organised action in this behalf.

CIVILIAN WOUNDED IN THE EYE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Mr. W. Bolton, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, while motoring, accidentally received a wound in the eye from a stone flung by a native at a mule, inflicting severe injury. Grave doubts are entertained whether he can recover the use of the injured eye.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 16.

The Mahomedans of Karachi have communicated to the local Inspector of Education their gratification at the Government of India's new resolution on the subject of the advancement of Mahomedan education. They express the hope that the programme will be fully carried out.

COTTON ON FIRE ON G. P. TRAIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 16.

While the guard of a goods train was examining his wagons at Yeot station, thirteen miles from Poona, he discovered that two wagons, loaded with cotton were on fire. In one case two bales out of a total of 112 were destroyed, and in the other 61 bales were destroyed out of one hundred.

Serious damage was done to both wagons. It is believed that the fire was caused by a spark from an engine. cotton was The consigned to Colaba.

BOMBAY TRAGEDY.

MAHOMEDAN RUNS AMOK.

ALLEGED MURDER AND WOUNDING.

A tragedy was enacted on Thursday night, in Bhisti Mohalla, near Jackeria Musjid, when a victoria driver, named Isa Kassam is alleged to have killed another victoria-driver named Ibrahim, and seriously wounded two women and a man.

Isa Kassam lived on the third floor of a building in Bhisti Mohalla. On the second floor the deceased Ibrahim, aged about twenty-five, lived with his wife and a relative of theirs. On the night in question, Ibrahim, his wife and the relative were about to sit down to a meal, when Isa Kassam entered the room with a knife and is said to have stabbed Ibrahim on the chest. Ibrahim immediately fell dead. The man is then stated to have turned on Ibrahim's wife, and inflicted several wounds on her head and various parts of her body. On the other woman trying to make her escape, he is said to have attacked her, and to have inflicted several wounds, after which he fled from the place and went in search of Ahmad Khan, a carting agent to the Bombay Port Trust. Ahmad Khan was on his way to the stables and had just reached them, when he was overtaken by Isa, armed with his dripping knife.

The agent instantly pushed a servant of his, named Maruli, against Isa, ordering him at the same time to secure him. A tremendous struggle immediately ensued between the two, in the course of which Kasam, fighting with demonaical fury, is alleged to have inflicted a knife-thrust on the neck of the faithful servant, who might have suffered death for his gallantry, had not his master eventually pulled Isa's legs from under him, when they ultimately secured the man and handed him over to the police.

The victims have been taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they are under treatment at present.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, at the Morgue, on the deceased Ibrahim, when the jury returned a verdict of death due to a stab in the heart, inflicted by Isa Kassam alias Munki, whose act is punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

At the enquiry by the Coroner, the wife of the deceased said that there was no enmity between the deceased and Isa. The police enquiries give rise to the belief that the cause of the murder was connected with some property. Aishabai, the relative referred to who lived with the deceased, owns some property. The wife of the deceased is her grand-daughter and Isa her nephew. It appears that this Aishabai had shown some partiality towards her grand-daughter and her husband, the deceased, and had latterly refused to pay any money to Isa as she used formerly to do.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

It is reported that there was still a fifth victim to Isa's knife. On his way from Ibrahim's house to Ahmedkhan's stable he went to the residence of a moorli named Narmada, who lived on the first floor of a house in Falkland Road and, it is alleged brutally stabbed her, inflicting about eighteen wounds. The woman, it appears, had formerly been in the keeping of the man, and on the 14th of November there was a quarrel between the two and he struck her on the head with a hammer. The woman filed a complaint and Isa fled to some native state and hid himself there for some time. He returned to Bombay about the end of last month and was arrested by the police. The case was settled between the parties by his paying the woman Rs. 100 as compensation and undertaking not to molest her in future.

The case is being enquired into by Superintendent Sanderson.

"MANTUA'S" VOYAGE.

FIRST TOUCH OF THE MONSOON.

Regarding the statement made by the P. and O. Company, to the effect that the mail steamer "Mantua," which arrived in Bombay yesterday, "experienced moderate monsoon and considerable seas," a representative of the "Gazette," on enquiry on board the steamer, was informed that it was on Tuesday last, after Aden had been left hours behind, that they experienced a difference of weather. They began to get from "moderate to fresh" monsoons, and considerable falling seas. The same state continued on Wednesday, when there was no change during the whole day. The day before yesterday, however, was remarkable for the decrease of wind, which was blowing hard, but there still remained falling seas.

This was the first experience of the monsoon during the year; in all other respects the voyage was pleasant and nothing unusual had happened.

THE LATE REV. J. CAMERON.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of the late Rev. J. Cameron, which took place last evening at the Sewri Cemetery. Practically the entire Scottish community of the city was present to pay a last tribute to the deceased gentleman. Long before the cortege had arrived, many had come and waited at the gates of the cemetery.

Mr A. Cameron (brother) and the widow, with Mr. McIvor, presently arrived, and the party moved in slow and solemn procession to the grave, by the side of the vault of another well known Scotsman, the late Dr. Macpherson.

The Rev. R. M. Gray of the Free Church Mission, conducted the funeral service, and amongst those who were present were the Rev. A. E. Barrell, of the Baptist Church, the Rev. A. Edwards of the Weselyan Mision, the Rev. W. H. Stephens of the Methodists, Canon Heywood, Canon Barham and the Rev. Mr. Kennelly of the Church of England, Messrs. A. D. Shanks, A. E. Aldred, J. B. Bennett, W. D. Hall, B. Herbertson, George, R. Reid, J. P. Chrystal, Shaw, A. R. Norman, K. MacKenzie, C. M. MacTier, Nicoll, G. M. Pearson, the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, Messrs. G. C. Plinston, J. Macdonald, A. H. Wright, J. W. Mackison, P. R. Cadell, Ellis Reed, L. H. Savile, Price, Charles Anderson, J. E. Needham, S. Gaddum, J. Macdonald Xydis, Calvocaressi, Stephanos, F. Watson, Y. Watson, Reynolds, Ogston and Walker. A number of ladies also attended.

Wreaths were sent by many friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman, amongst them being those from Lodge Scots, from the Committee of the Scottish Schools and from the European Pensioners' and Widow's Home.

S. INDIAN RAILWAY.

COMPLAINT OF POOR WAGES.

MEMORIAL TO GO BEFORE THE AGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 16.

An employee of the South Indian Railway, interviewed in connection with the memorial which is in circulation among guards and brakesmen, and which it is proposed to place shortly before the Agent of the Company, said: "It is a standing slur, not only on the authorities of the South Indian Railway, but also on employees, to be always told that employees of every other railway are better paid than we are."

Q.—"But don't you think that you have chosen a most inopportune time for putting forward your so-called grievances?"

A.—"So-called grievances you call them. Our grievances are not so-called, they are real grievances. As far as my memory goes, and it goes far back, employees of the South Indian Railway have never once threatened a strike. We are loyal to our superiors, but as you know, it is only the crying baby that gets the milk, and it is now time that we should make some stir. We have waited patiently for the railway administration to move in the matter to revise our scale of pay and mileage allowances, but the authorities appear to be blind to our needs and necessities with the rise in prices in foodstuffs, etc. This, therefore, is in my opinion a most opportune moment to petition the Agent. We have fullest confidence in him, and I have no doubt that he will endeavour to meet us."

Q.—"But you are asking too much, judging from the scale of wages proposed in the memorial published in the press."

A.—"I admit that, but I believe in the theory of asking for the utmost and then leaving it to Providence and the Railway administration to give what they choose."

Q.—"Are there many of you who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants?"

A.—"Rather, I should say a very large number."

Q.—"I suppose, you will get the Society to push the memorial through?"

A.—"Ah, no. We shall exhaust every legitimate channel before we ask the Society to step in lest it be said that the Society is engineering the strike."

Q.—"I understand that Mr. Rogers, General Secretary, is returning to Madras."

A.—"I believe he is, but I am not sure whether he is coming on our behalf at present. He may have to step in ultimately, but, as I said before, not as long as we feel confident that the Agent will consider our memorial sympathetically."

Q.—"One of the items in your memorial to the Agent runs as follows:—'That a guard after having served the Company for twenty years may be given the option of retiring, drawing his full bonus and gratuity rather than being compelled to work on until he is disqualified by the Company when he is crippled.' If you are referring to a bonus of fifteen months' pay after twenty years's service, you are going beyond the Government of India's orders on the subject issued some time ago."

A.—"Be that as it may. I refrain from discussing the items mentioned in our memorial, until it has been submitted to the Agent and until we know definitely how it fares at his hands. Until then I should consider the matter "sub judice," as lawyers say. Until then, good-bye."

An old and much-respected guard in the empoly of the South Indian Railway interviewed, said "I am on the whole in perfect sympathy with the aspiration of the memorialists, but I am sorry that those who engineered the memorial do not advocate the grievances of passenger and goods guards."

Q.—"What do you think of the scale of salary proposed in the memorial?"

A.—"I certainly think that the starting salary of European and Anglo-Indian guards, Rs. 60 with Re. 1 mileage, asked for in the memorial, is too much. In my opinion Rs. 45 with annas 12 mileage will quite suffice, and ought to be considered reasonable."

Q.—"Can you assign any reason why the men have suddenly thought of sending in a memorial to the Agent? Is it an infection from your brother-workers on the adjoining railway?"

A.—"This is not a sudden impulse. Some twelve months ago or thereabout, the guards of the Madras district respectfully petitioned the General Traffic Manager for a house rent allowance as they are not provided with quarters at Madras, but they have not as yet received any reply from the authorities either favourable or otherwise."

Q.—What are your prospects on the Railway?"

A.—"Prospects, indeed! Outsiders without any railway experience have recently been entertained and given high appointments in the Traffic Department as probationary and assistant traffic inspectors on salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, thus barrying the legitimate prospects of those who are already in the service and who are in every respect qualified to fill such posts. If the Company cannot see its way to adding to our salaries as guards it ought certainly to find more lucrative jobs for those of us who are more qualified for them."

Q.—"But perhaps there are none among you so qualified."

A.—"In that case, I say without hesitation, that the powers that be are more disqualified than we are, as it took them a life time to find out a man's qualifications. A guard begins, as you know, as a goods guard and rises, as vacancies occur, to a mail guard, and then to assistant stationmaster and stationmaster. But why block him there?"

Q.—"Do you know if loco men are also agitating?"

A.—"I should rather not answer that question, but as far as my information goes, they have no grievances. I understand they have been promised or given a decent rise in their salaries. They are a fortunate lot, I must say, in having Mr Reynolds as their accredited chief, and I assure you he looks after their interests."

Q.—"Do you think the men will strike?"

A.—"I don't think that the men contemplate a strike, but, if the Agent does not consider our memorial in a sympathetic manner, there will be large additions to the rolls of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants."

Q.—"But how will that benefit you?"

A.—"We shall then place our case in the hands of our Society and leave it to them to fight our case."

Q.—"You don't mean to infer that the Society will recommend drastic measures? I understand that one of the aims of your Society is to foster good feeling between the employers and the employed."

A.—"Quite true, but the Society will also set that employees are not treated as dumb animals and ground down."

An old railway employee with thirty-four years' experience, who started life on the South Indian Railway, interviewed, said: "I am sorry that guards and breaksmen of the South Indian Railway are disposed to follow the bad example set them by employees of the Traffic Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway."

Q.—"But you don't mean to say that the men should have no ambition."

A.—"Men are much better paid now than they were, say, ten or twenty years ago. Strike is war between capital and labour which never pays. Strike not. It only earns for us the displeasure of our superiors and also deprives us of the sympathy of the public and brings misery and privation to our wives and children, apart from losing the whole of our service, and having to start afresh from the bottom of the ladder."

Q.—"But there is no talk of a strike, why are you so pessimistic?"

A.—"A biting dog does not bark. It attacks you from the back. I have enough experience of railway men to read between the lines."

Q.—"What is your opinion of Mr. Muirhead?"

A.—"I have not had the pleasure of working under Mr. Muirhead, but I have always heard him spoken of as a good and sympathetic officer. If the grievances are put before him in a proper manner, they will be redressed."

Q.—"What do you mean by "in a proper manner?" The memorial seemed to me to be properly couched."

A.—"I mean through the proper channel, which certainly is not the medium of the public press. It was certainly indiscreet of men to have sent the memorial to the press before it had been submitted to the Agent. The very fact of the memorial being in circulation was sufficient proof that it was not what I would call pucca, and might undergo several revisions before being submitted to the Agent, or better counsells may prevail in the end, and the memorial might not be sent to the Agent at all. Besides, to quote the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Agent claims the right to deal direct with his men, not through a third party."

Q.—"You appear rather hard on public press."

A.—"I am an ex-railway official and I certainly deprecate rushing into print, in other words, crying before you are hurt. It does you no good, on the contrary, it alienates to a great extent the sympathy of your superiors."

Q.—"But I gathered from one of the men that the petition was submitted about a year ago to the railway authorities by some of the guards and no reply had been vouchsafed them."

A.—"True, but there are petitions and petitions. There are petitions with real bona fide grievances, and there are petitions with fanciful grievances. If an official were to submit to the Agent every petition he receives, Mr. Muirhead would be reading and considering petitions all day long, which would leave him no time for anything else."

Q.—"But you will admit that men on the South Indian Railway are poorly paid as compared with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway."

A.—In some cases, yes, in other cases, though more poorly paid than their brethren on the sister railway, they are well off. I will explain what I mean. Say, an Indian stationmaster or assistant stationmaster or guard gets Rs. 25 a month, and is attached to a station close to his native village, where he perhaps owns large lands, he considers himself very well off and will give anything to remain at that station all his life. I know an Anglo-Indian employee who has been stationed at a station for over twenty-four years, and though transferred more than once on an increase, he has petitioned against the transfer and has foregone the increase simply because he owns large tracts of land.

Q.—"You surely don't deprecate asking for more pay. It might have sufficed our fathers and grand-fathers to live on Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month, but now that prices of food-stuffs have gone up, employees have a right to expect more from their employers."

A.—"Yes, but look at the propoed scale of wages demanded in the memorial. It is like crying for the moon. My advice is to draw up a respectful memorial and ask for a reasonable increase and submit your memorial through a proper channel, enlisting the sympathy of your superiors, and I am sure Mr. Muirhead will meet men in a proper manner, and leave third parties to look after themselves."

An Indian guard interviewed, said: "The present salary of braksmen is Rs. 12 with mileage of annas 4 per 100 miles. After passing the underguard's test examination a brakesman becomes an under-guard and as such is started on Rs. 24 (with mileage of annas 5) rising to Rs. 36 which is the maximum for Indian guards. Brakesmen on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway now start on Rs. 15 and rise to Rs. 20, while goods guards on that Railway begin on Rs. 25 and rise to Rs. 30 and Indian guards, working mixed trains, start on Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50 by annual increments of Rs. 5.'

Q.—"You expcet the same salaries as the European and Anglo-Indian guards."

A.—"Certainly we do, as we do the same work. The scale of salaries of European and Anglo-Indian guards on the South Indian Railway varies from Rs. 40 to 90, compared with Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 drawn by the mail guards on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The starting salary of passenger guards is Rs. 53, rising to Rs. 70, whereas the scale on the sister railways for the same class of guards is Rs. 75, with a maximum of Rs. 85. Mixed guards receive an initial salary of Rs. 44 rising to Rs. 52, against Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 drawn by their brethren on the Madras Southern Mahratta Railway. The lowest scale for guards on the South Indian Railway is Rs. 40, rising to a maximum of Rs. 44, whereas Indian guards on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway working goods trains, begin on Rs. 40 and rise to Rs. 50."

Q.—"What is the scale of mileage or batta?"

A.—"The mileage varies according to the scale of salary drawn, namely Rs. 70 to Rs. 90, annas 12 per 100 miles. Rs. 52 to Rs. 70 annas 9, Rs. 44 to 52, annas 8 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 44, annas 6. The mail guard on the Madras and Southern Mahratha Railway draw a mileage allowance of Re. 1 per 100 miles, against annas 12 drawn by our mail guards and the figures for the other classes of guards are proportionately higher. Guards working ballast trains, do not get any millage allowance."

Q.—"How do these rates compare with those paid by, say the Great Indian Peninsular Railway or the East Indian Railway?"

A.—"We are more poorly paid than the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the employees on the latter railway are in their turn more poorly paid than their brethern on the G. I. P. or East Indian Railway, but, of course, conditions differ in the different presidencies. I see no reason however, why they should differ in the same presidency."

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

sidered something more than a mere rhetorician, Mr. John O'Connor Power. He was not an inconsiderable figure in political life in the eighties and even later, but you will not find his name in *Who's Who.* Such is fame! We are sometimes told that Parliamentary eloquence has ceased because it is unsuited to this busy bustling age, stuff and nonsense. It has ceased because, as Mr. Law implied, we do not happen to have any great nations. The fact that the best of our Parliamentary lights are devoid of the divine spark probably is one of the reasons why the House of Commons has gone down in public esteem, though perhaps we can hardly expect its members to admit the soft impeachment. I know there are some who deny that the House of Commons is less respected than it was a generation ago. Only last night I met a clever young Radical lawyer who does a great deal of speaking for the Eighty Club and who will some day be a prominent man in the House of Commons. He declares from his experience of the masses that the masses have just as high an opinion of the House of Commons as ever they had, and asserts that all statements to the contrary are merely inventions born of party spite. He admits, however, that the middle-classes think less of the House of Commons than they did and he apparently, like the Radical Member for Merthyr Tydvil, Mr. Edgar Jones, does not seem to think that the middle-classes count for much, politically. Mr. Edgar Jones boldly affirmed in Parliament yesterday that the working classes know more about political matters than the average university man or commercial man; and he would, he added, fit the knowledge of politics of 10,000 miners in his constituency against that of any 10,000 plural voters!

KARACHI.

Several columns of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts for May 2nd are occupied with an interesting communication from the Hon. M. de P. Webb criticising the paper on "The City of Karachi" recently read before the Indian section of that Society and several more to an equally spirited defence by the author of that paper, Mr. J. Forrest Brunton. Your readers will be specially interested in what Mr. Webb says about the question of mail service. Does Mr. Brunton imagine, his critic asks, that India to the end of all time will rest content with a single weekly mail service to and from Europe? "India," the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce continues, "will probably have its *daily* mail to and from the West soon after its railway systems are linked up with those of Europe. Such a linking-up of the railways of Asia must come sooner or later; and, in the meantime, there is plenty of scope for developments between India and Europe by way of Karachi. Karachi has been doubling many things lately. Why should not Karachi double the mail service between India and Europe? One route (via Aden and the Suez Canal) is available for Karachi now, and another (via Busreh) will probably come into being before very long. If Madras and Southern India can be best served via Bombay—as, of course, they can—Delhi and Northern India can certainly be best served via Karachi. As for Calcutta, Assam and Burma, Karachci will offer Bombay a little friendly competition for the mails as soon as the new direct broad-gauge railway route from Karachi to Delhi (via Jodhpore) has been completed. The Jodhpore-Gungapur-Cawnpore broad-gauge chord will be very useful in this connection. I feel certain that Mr. Brunton, on reflection, will readily perceive many benefits to Karachi that must arise when the developments outlined above are completed other than a mere access of business to the local hotel-keepers and railway refreshment room contractors *en route.*" Mr. Brunton certainly does not imagine, he tells Mr. Webb, that India will "to end of all time" rest content with a weekly mail service to Europe. "Candidly" he goes on to say "I do not profess to prophecy that India will or will not be content with in the centuries to come. I limit my attempt at prophecy to a generation at most, and I can see no indication at present that within the next thirty years India will require, or demand, a daily, or even a bi-weekly service. As a matter of fact, I am inclined to think that the advantages of, and the necessity for, more frequent mail services grow less, as the telegraph and the telephone come more and more into use for business and other purposes; but I am willing to admit that when once you get the Karachi-Calais railway, a nominal daily service is probable, as I presume that at least one train a day will run, and if it runs, it may as well carry mails.

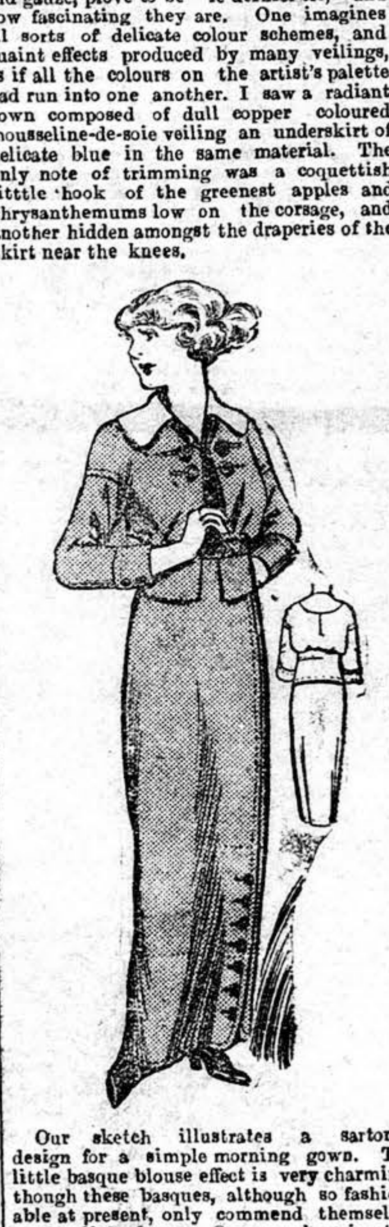
On the main question, Mr. Brunton is impenitent. He observes:—"I undoubtedly said that the prosperity of Karachi *town*, under existing conditions, depends on the prosperity of the port *as a port*, and nothing Mr. Webb has said leads to me to modify that opinion. I do not consider that Mr. Webb is correct in stating that Karachi "has at its doors" as rich a supply of raw material as any new city could wish for. The expression "has at its doors" implies that these raw materials grow, or are to be found, in the immediate vicinity of Karachi. With the exception of the one article, fish, this is not the case. All the articles, however, pass through Karachi port for export, and if Karachi were in a position to utilise them no, doubt her requirements could be met, but I see no indication of her wishing to do so." Again Mr. Webb asserts that there are no reasons to suppose that manufacturing industries, dealing with the seven raw materials he mentions, will not spring up. Such assertion has a purely negative value. To prove his point Mr. Webb should show that such industries are actually spiringing up, and that they are thriving and capable of expansion.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 2.

There is something rather feminine in the warm summer months, in contrast to the stern, cold days of winter. So it is that fashion is infinitely more alluring in the summer season when one can wear delicate and dainty materials, than in the winter when these are only possible in an artificially heated atmosphere. Brilliant frocks, delicate of fabric, and marvellously fashioned, are being presented before our delighted eyes in the prospect of a brilliant season. Never have we seen such bewildering enticing confections as are now being planned for the soft lazy days of summer. Gowns of such flimsy ethereal fabrics as chiffon, ninon, mousseline-de-soie, tulle, and gauze, prove to be "le dernier cri," and how fascinating they are. One imagines all sorts of delicate colour schemes, and quaint effects produced by many veilings, as if all the colours on the artist's palette had run into one another. I saw a radiant gown composed of dull copper coloured mousseline-de-soie veiling an underskirt of delicate blue in the same material. The only note of trimming was a coquettish litttle hook of the greenest apples and chrysanthemums low on the corsage, and another hidden amongst the draperies of the skirt near the knees.



Our sketch illustrates a sartorial design for a simple morning gown. The little basque blouse effect is very charming; though these basques, although so fashionable at present, only commend themselves to the slight figure. One can imagine this design looking very sweet and effective, translated in dull church blue, with course braid ornaments in the same shade and a tie of Royal purple. A material, such as crepe, would be charming, with a dainty collar of white crepe-de-chine, and a deep waist-belt of black patent leather.

THE FIRST SEA LORD AND THE FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The First Sea Lord has, on the 21st inst., admitted the absolute inadequacy of the British Fleet to fulfil its first duty. This, for the first time for over a century. The empire now knows, on the highest professional and executant authority, that the old Country can no longer rely upon the Fleet, as it has done in the past, to ensure its security. So far from the Fleet being now able of itself to prevent invasion of the United Kingdom, "there could be no more foolish or mischievous statement." No admission could more amply justify the insistent action taken throughout its course by the Imperial Maritime League. Through the medium of the Press, both at Home and overseas, on countless public platforms and by publications which, in addition to innumerable leaflets, included such well-known works as "The Passing of the Great Fleet", "Keep the Flag Flying," and "Britain's Imminent Danger"—this League has publicly proved, over and over again, that our relative Naval strength was being fast allowed to sink and that the Fleet would soon no longer be able to fulfil either its duties by the Home Country or its duties by the Empire as a whole. The First Sea Lord—backed in effect by the public statement of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (General Sir John French) on the 24th inst.—has now openly proved the correctness of every warning afforded by the Imperial Maritime League to the people of the British Isles and to those of the Sister States beyond the seas.

The inexorable logic of events is before us. Facts are facts; and Prince Louis of Battenberg has performed an invaluable public service in taking the entire Empire into his confidence.

May I, accordingly, as treasurer of the League, seek the assistance of your readers for the extension and intensification of the League's work, so that by its insistent efforts the restoration of Imperial security and thereby of Imperial confidence may the sooner be attained?

No fewer than 196 Admirals and Generals are members of the League's Council.

An annual subscription of five guineas constitutes the subscriber an honorary vice-president; while ordinary membership of the League only involves the grant of a guinea a year.—I am, etc.,

GRAHAM H. HORTON-SMITH.
Joint Founder and Honorary
Treasurer, Imperial Maritime League.
2, Westminster Palace Gardens,
30th April.

THE Maharaja Holkar of Indore, arrived at the Granville Hotel, Ramsgate, on April 29.

The annual dinner of the Gurkha Brigade will take place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Thursday, June 12. General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.B. K.C.B., G.C.I.E., in the chair. Officers intending to be present, should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. M. Hales, 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fuzalbhoy Meherali Chinoy presiding.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had arranged to purchase from Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., 1,000 lbs. of India Rubber Brad Valve faces at a cost of Rs. 2,937-8-0. These valve faces were required for the sewage pumps at Love Grove and the cost of the purchase would be met from the grant for the maintenance of the Pumping Station.

The Commissioner, also reported for the information of the Committee that he had arranged to obtain from Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ld., 500 gallons of "Zondo" disinfecting Fluid at the rate of Rs. 2-14-0 per gallon. The cost Rs. 1,437-8-0, would in the first instance be met from the sanctioned advance for the purchase of stores and subsequently adjusted against the grants of the departments to which the Disinfectant was issued.

The Commissioner's letters were recorded.

With reference to Standing Committee Resolution of the 30th April last, forwarding to the Commissioner for remarks, a copy of a letter, dated 28th idem, from Mr. Lakmidas Rowji Tairsee regarding a well at premises No. 9 A Walkeshwar Road, the Commissioner referred the Standing Committee to their Resolution of 23rd December 1912, under which the well in question had been ordered to be hermetically covered over without a trap door on account of larvæ of anopheles mosquitoes found in it and to state that action had accordingly been taken in the matter. The case which was now before the 2nd presidency Magistrate had been postponed to 1st July next as Mr. Tairsee had given notice under section 527 of the Act of his intention to move the High Court in the matter. The party wished to know whether the examination of water for larvæ should or should not be carried out in his presence. Whenever parties resided at the premises they were invariably called and shown the larvæ present in the well water, but this was not possible when the parties resided elsewhere. If this were done, it would largely reduce the amonnt of inspection that would be possible. In the case under reference the well was personally examined by the Assistant to Health Officer, Malaria, on 5th October 1912 when Anepheles larvæ were detected. As Mr. Tairsee was not residing in the house at the time the larvae could not be shown to him. A Hindu gentleman who was in the garden at the time was asked to come and see but he declined to do so. Larvae of different varieties of mosquitoes were found in the well several times.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee having also written a further letter asking the Committee to instruct Commissioner to stay the prosecution and withdraw the requisition.

This Committee referred it to the Commissioner for report. "With reference to the Committee's Resolution of the 2nd April last, forwarding for remarks, a copy of letter of the 25th March 1913, from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Devan on behalf of their client Mr. Cursondas Dharamsey, regarding the filling in of a tank at premises No. 78 (Sunderdass Mill), Gilder Street, he had the honour to state that the two tanks and the low ground were inspected by me on the 29th ultimo, and he was of opinion that the low ground should be filled in at once. As regards the tanks, the first tank near the entrance should be filled in up to two-thirds of its length and the other one-third joined with the second tank, provided sufficient precautions were taken to keep the tank free from larvae. Numerous casts were found in the front tank and larvae of anopheles were found in the 2nd tank and in a pool of water in the low ground on the 17th April 1913. The area proposed to be left seemed ample for the paper mill. The filling up of the portion of the tank on the east would give a valuable site on the road so that hardship was not involved. The party had not taken any action yet to fill up the low lying ground which was not part of the tank. The Government tank adjoining was being filled up by the Collector of Bombay who was constantly being asked to accelerate the process.

It was resolved to refer it to the Commissioner for disposal.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Prof G. S. Arundale, late Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, last evening, delivered a lecture on "the Present Situation of the Theosophical Society," at the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, when Prof. P. K. Telang presided.

Mr. Arundale, in the course of a lengthy address, stated that the controversy which was raging at present rested on three points: great teachers, morality and the training of youths in the Central Hindu College.

Referring to the first he said that the members of the Theosophical Society believed that each of the great teachers of the world, such as Christ, Budha, Zoraster, was a living force. In Krishnamurti, who was the centre of the movement, Mr. Arundale found not a divinity but predicted a teacher of remarkable powers. The speaker, who was going to England, would see Krishnamurti often at Oxford, where he was being educated.

As to the question of morality, Mr Arundale mentioned Mr. Leadbeater, who, he said, was innocent and his advice was inspired by motives, which were good and pure. But, of course, Mr. Arundale would not give such advice to young men. The Theosopical Society had in its educational propaganda given the foremost place to the formation of character, and the Central Hindu College had been devoting its best endeavours in that direction.

The president in a short speech brought the proceedings to a close.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, April 28.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The notice respecting the retirement of Lieut. H. Fairweather which appeared in the "Gazette" of Nov. 29, 1912, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Engineer H. J. R Miall, R. N. R., are dispensed with, and his name erased from the registry of individuals upon whom his late Majesty the King was pleased to confer the R. N. R. Officers' Decoration (March 29).

THE POLICE COURTS.

MEMON DEFAMATION CASE.

Before Mr. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, editor and publisher of the "Memon Prakash," appeared yesterday to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by Haji Oomer Haji Adam, and Haji Jan Mahomed Husain.

The complaint was that formerly the accused was a milliner and piece-goods merchant; and as such, he had to mortgage his whole shop and stock in-trade to the complainants and other creditors. Since that time he had borne a grudge and entertained malice against the complainants. He had published a story in his magazine of November last in which he had alluded to the complainants' shop and the partners of the establishment. Several statements were made to lower the complainants in the estimation of the public and their friends and acquaintances.

The case having been proceefled with to some extent, the accused offered an apology and it was arranged to publish it in the May issue of the magazine and Rs. 25 were to be paid by him to the Moslem Mazlum Fund.

The accused had failed to do so, and his pleader said that as he had been ill, he could not do it. He wanted time.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 29th instant to enable the accused to do as undertaken.

A SOLDIER'S TRICK.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Newby charged Earnest Lacey, a private in the Sherwood Foresters' Regiment now stationed at Colaba, with cheating by personation.

The accused at different times imposed upon five different persons, Mrs. A. M. Monnox, of Sion, Mr. W. L. Crawford, Mr. A. Arttiford, Mr. J. Gardiner and Mrs. C. Palmer, that he represented the Calcutta Turf Club, and that he could secure them Derby Sweep tickets. Under such pretences he received Rs. 10 and in some cases Rs. 5, from the parties.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he wanted to get his discharge from the Army and had committed the offence that he might be discharged.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that he would not encourage the idea that the easiest way for soldiers of His Majesty's Forces in India to get their discharge from the Army was to commit a crime and be convicted for it. On the evidence and the accused's plea, his Worship sentenced the accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first three charges. On the remaining two charges the accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, as he had already been sentenced to six months' hard labour on the first three charges.

THEFT OF ENGINE FITTINGS.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Sub-Inspector Kekobad Modi of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Gulam Rasul Syed Mahomed, a Pathan, employed in the running shed of the Railway with the theft of engine fittings of the value of Rs. 20 from the shed.

Mr. Matal Lalkaka, Railway Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

The accused was passing along Duncan-road on the 12th instant about one o'clock in the morning, when a police sepoy on suspicion stopped and searched him. The fittings were found on him and he admitted having stolen them from the running shed.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction.

He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS CHARGED.

The case, in which Inspector Smith charged Sorabji Chesan and nine others with gambling on the fourth floor of a building in Bomanji Lane, Fort, came up for hearing before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon. It appears that on the 28th of last month, Inspector Smith, on receiving information, raided the place with two policemen, disguised as postmen, and they testify to having seized some packs of cards from under the mat, on which the accused were seated and some money and other articles in a box from the roof, where one of the accused is alleged to have thrown them.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders, appeared for two of the accused.

After the examination of Inspector Smith and another witnesses, the further hearing was adjourned.

AN EXCISE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise-Inspector B. B. F. Vellos charged a druggist named Chunilal Dayabhai, who had his shop in Shamset Street, with the selling of medicated wines and methylated spirits without a licence.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Vellos sent a man with marked notes for Rs. 70, for the purchase of the wines. After the articles had been purchased, a raid was made on the shop, when some other articles and the marked notes were recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he sold the articles in ignorance of the law.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 40.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Mr. Bhicaji Krishna Bhandare, agent of Messrs. Moola, Maclean and Co., New York, has reported to the police that a sum of Rs. 780 in sovereigns and notes, which he kept locked in his safe at his office in Medows-street, has disappeared. On Wednesday afternoon, at about 4-30 p. m., Mr. Bhandare put the money in a cash-box and locked it in the safe. Hanging up the key on a nail, he went to another room. About half an hour afterwards, on his return, he took the key from its place and went home. On Thursday he went to the office, and on opening the safe, found that all the money had disappeared.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd May, 1913.	Total from 1st to 2nd May, 1913.	For week ending 2nd May, 1912.	Total from 1st Apl to 2nd May, 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	25	129	23	119
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	28	138	23	124
Vessels transported	23	92	12	78
Vessels attended to	2	10	2	7
Vessels warped...	1	2	1	7

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

There are plenty of good things in the programme here this week. To those who love stories in which daring adventures form the principal theme, "The Girl with the Gun," a story of Australian bush-life, will prove exciting as well as interesting. Other pictures worth noting are "The Beggar Boy," the story of a brave Japanese lad, "The Coasts of New Zealand," a fine travel-subject, and a comic play with Little Moritz in the leading part.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Considering that the Excelsior draws a large proportion of its audiences from the class, who go away to the hills at this season, it is remarkable how well the house continues to be filled night after night. There can be no doubt that the entertainment provided by Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quinningborough hits the public taste, and the management have done well to secure these delightful performers for another week. They both have large repertoires, and promise a complete change of programme. There is also a strong film programme this week, including a novel feature which is bound to be a big draw, a film showing dances by Miss Phyllis Dare and Mr. George Grossmith, with the whole of the Gaiety Theatre chorus as a back ground. The fact that the exclusive rights of this film have been obtained by the Excelsior is another indication of the care which is taken to give the public the very latest and the very best. The bill also includes "The Black Mask," described as a strong melodrama, which includes a most startling scene, and also a comic film in which the central figure is our lovable fool "Jim."

CINEMA DE LUXE.

Another exceptionably strong "bill" will be presented this evening. The latest arrivals, Ricard and Best, the musical marvels, have won the admiration of the Bombay public. They were responsible for bumper houses during the past week, and the management have done a wise thing in retaining them for another week. To-night they are putting on an entirely new act, new songs, new business. Ricard is giving some further exhibitions of his banjo playing. Together they are down for a vegetable duet (whatever that may be), and Miss Best is giving a song from the "Chocolate Soldier," entitled "My Hero." In Africa she created quite a furore with this song; and no doubt the Bombay audiences will be equally pleased with it. Little Mona is on the bill for a military song. His 'Country, King and Girl" and "Joshua" Mona justly entitled to the name under which she is billed 'The Electric Spark,' We have seldom seen a livelier soubrette. Miss Marie Godwin enters the bill for this week. She is too well known to Bombay people to need recommendation. She is giving us several of the latest rag time songs. The pictures for this evening will include a drama that is rather of a pathetic nature, yet has many exciting and thrilling incidents entitled Sister Anne. With the usual abundance of humorous films and Patte's Gazette, a really good evening's enjoyment is provided. The last performance this evening will be at the Alcazar in conjunction with the programme there.

THE ALCAZAR.

Mddle. Lygie, who has been brightening Bombay with her electrical dances, brought a most successful season to a close last evening; and to-night an entirely new bill will be presented. That clever pair of comedy artistes, "the Melbournes," who, for three weeks have been the life of the Cinema De Luxe programmes, commence a short season of one week and those who have not had the good fortune to see them, should make an effort to get down to the Alcazar to-night or during the coming week. The Melbournes are staging their latest skit, entitled 'H. M. S. Nonsense.' Eileen is the captain and Tom the bosun. They made such a decided hit with their rag-time song" Everybody's doing it," This has induced them to feature another "Oh that rag-time sea." The pictures will include an excellent drama—"A woman's wit' which portrays the ingenuity of a lady dectetive in tracing down the thief of some important state papers, and thereby saving the honour of her country. A comedy and the usual collection of comic films go to make up a really first-class programme. The double bill will be presented at 10 o'clok, and it is as well to be early, as last Saturday there was not a seat left at the time, when the performance was timed to begin.

DISTINGUISHED INVALIDS.

In mail week the Archbishop of Canterbury was still suffering from the effects of influenza, and was confined to bed.

The Archdeacon of London was suffering from an attack of influenza.

Viscount Castlereagh had just undergone an operation for appendicitis. He was making favourable progress.

Lord Avebury was suffering from heart trouble and is unable to keep appointments or receive callers.

On mail day Lord Avebury was better. He hoped shortly to be able to attend to business.

Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., is seriously ill from pneumonia.

A great improvement in the condition of Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., was reported on May 2 and he was then regarded as out of danger.

Sir George Arthur had been operated upon for appendicitis at his house, 23 The Boltons, South Kensington.

Col. the Right Hon. Mark Lockwood was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and laryngitis.

Col. J. Fowle, assistant director of remounts, had been operated on for appendicitis. The operation was quite successful.

Capt. W. V. Faber, M.P., was confined to bed at his residence at Weyhill, near Andover, suffering from an attack of influenza.

Lady Islington left London for Paris in mail week to meet Lord Islington on his return from India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "CITY OF SPARTA," MAY 17.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Sparta" Commander M. McNeil is due to arrive here about noon on the 17th instant from Karachi and medical inspection of passengers will take place at No. 15 shed Victoria Dock at 2-30 p m. sharp. Heavy baggage should be sent to No. 15 shed Victoria Dock before noon on the 17th instant. Ayahs and Deck passengers will be disinfected at 9 a.m. sharp at the New disinfecting camp opposite Prince's dock."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Burges, Rev R
Ferdinands, Mr A
Lawrie, Mr
Lawrie, Mrs

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Bromley, Mrs and 2 children
Conry, Mr B
Conry, Mrs
Davison, Miss B
Linton, Capt E P
Maddison, Miss M
Melling, Mr J
Stevenson, Mrs W H

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Hearn, Mrs G R, child infant and nurse
Jackson, Miss D Hungerford
Francis, Miss
Smith, Mrs A Furnell and child

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Blenkinsop, Mrs and child
Blenkinsop, Mr
Dair, Mr J R
Ferguson, Mr J C
Ferguson, Mrs
Fermor, Dr L L
Fuller, Mr
Gadsby, Mr R
Gordon, Mr F L
Hormusji, Mr
Kendall, Mr W J
Kendall, Mrs
Maydwell, Capt H S L
O'Brian, Mrs and 2 children
Powell, Capt A E
Powell, Mrs inft and ayah
Somerville, Mr L R
Somerville, Mrs
Stephen, Mr S P
Talent, Capt H W

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES

Lobb, Mr E B
Tod, Mr F H

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. "PERSIA" MAY 17,

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anik, Mr A A
Annesley, Capt The Hon'ble C A J
Ardagh, Mrs E and infant
Ardagh, Master V
Arundale, Mr G S
Baboneau, Miss
Babu Badrilal
Bailey, Mr Vernon B F
Bannatire-Allason C B Maj-Gen R
Bansal, Rai Saheb Hira Lall
Bansal, Mrs
Barlee, I C S, Mr K W
Barlee, Mrs and child
Barhoff, Mrs H
Barhoff, Miss M
Bell, Mr A G
Bennett, Mr W H
Beasant, Mrs Annie
Bowns, Mr F
Braidwood, Mr
Braidwood, Mrs
Braidwood, Miss
Briscoe, Mr H K
Browne, Mr C H
Bryce, Maj D G
Calder, Mr N D
Campbell, Mr and Mrs R H
Campbell, Miss
Capper, Major A S
Chaulum, Mr M V
Corestion, Mrs F E
Chrystie, Mrs G
Church, Major
Coggan, Mr W R
Cole, Mr J W
Connell, Miss
Cooch Behar, H H The Maharajah of and suite
Cooch Behar, H H Maharani of
Cookson, C B, Maj-Genl G A
Coombs, Mrs E E
Cowans, Lt-Col E A
Crossthwaite, Rev and Mrs A
Darken, Mr H A and Mrs
Darken, Miss E
Darken, Master H
David, Mr E D
Davidson, Mrs J R
Dias, Mr A P
Dinshaw, Mr C S, Mrs and child
Dods, Mr W K and Mrs
Dods, Miss
Dunn, Mr G B and Mrs
Down, Mrs
Drury, Mr E N
Edis, Miss
Edwards, Mr B D
Fairbank, Rev Edward and Mrs
Fitzpatrick, Mr D C
Flint, Capt A L A
Forbes Smith, Mrs A
Ford, Mr
Forrester, Mr R R
Fregoning, Capt A J
Fryer, Mr A C
Gamble, ICS, Mr R A
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur
Garcey, Mr J M
Gemmell, Mr, Mrs and infant
Gibson, Mr A E
Gilbert, Mr N
Gilmon, Mrs J W and Master
Gol, Capt D P
Gourlie, Captain J
Grant, Mr N C
Gravely, Mr F S
Gray-Egerton, Bart, Sir Phillip
Green, Mr C W Tandy
Gregson, Mr and Mrs
Gupta, Mr N N
Handcock Mrs W G
Hannay, Mr A L
Hari Nath, Mr
Harris, Mr H S
Hassamatullah, Mr
Hayward, Mrs
Hickman, Mr R St. J and Mrs
Higgins, Lt P C
Hilton, Condr F L
Holdon, Mrs E
Hormusjee, Mr K D
Hornett, Mrs W G, child and infant
Hughes, Mr
Hughes, Mrs
Hutchence, Mr W G
Hutton, Mr J
Jackson, Hon Mr A D
Jackson, Mr M H
Johnston, Dr and Mrs
Kennedy, Mrs W
Khedkar, Dr R V
Kidd, Mrs Ralph
Kirke-Smith, Mr A
Kirpal Singh, Mr
Kissendorfer, Mr W
Knaeser, Miss M
Labey, Mr G T
Lake, Mr B C
Lall, Mrs and child
Lane, Mr W T, Mrs and child
Larmour, Mr F A
Latter, Mr J J
Leake, Mr H M
Leventon, Major A
Lilley, Mrs H H and infant
Macdonald, Captain D F and Mrs
Maconochi, Mr R R
Mahon, K.C.V.O., CB., D.S.O., Lt. Genl. Sir B T
Manley, Major
Marriott, Mr G
Marriott, Mr E L
Mauochline, Revd A
Maxwell, Mrs
May, Mr A J
Mayers, Mr and Mrs G R
Mayers, Mr (Jr)
Mayers, two Misses
McCloughlin, Capt. K R
McNaghten Mr D J
Mehta, Miss D B
Meiffre, Mr L
Merchant, Mr T F
Miller, Mr F D
Mirza, Mr A
Moore, Mr G
Morrison, Mr R M
Mort, Mrs Guy
Morton, Mr N
Mousaya, Mr C H
Muirden, Mrs A
Munro, Mr A V
Muter, R E, Major R
Narayen, Kumar Kamalendra
Narian, Mr N R
Naylor, Mr A B, child inft and ayah
Norman, Mr P G
Palha, Mrs Garaz and infant
Peters, Captain J
Phillips, Mr G A
Phillips, Miss B
Piggott, Mr V G
Prasad, Mr J
Prevost, Major G H
Prevost, Mr F A
Price, Miss D
Pugh, Mr
Pulini, Mr
Rae, Mr H N
Raikat, Kumar N D
Rennison, Mr and Mrs
Rhodes, Mr A J and Mrs
Roberts, Mr T
Roe, Mrs Norman
Richardson, Lt.Col. R W H
Rooke, Dr, (Miss) Mary
Rooth, Mr A V
Rowbotham, Mr C J
Roy, Mr S N
Salim, Mr Syed
Sardar, Charayet Singhand two child
Scott, Mrs J C
Sen, Mr and Mrs P
Sen, Miss Sheila
Shafto, Capt J D
Sharp, Mr F
Sharp, Mrs S M
Sheepshanks, Mr R
Sims, Mr E W Proctor
Smith, Maj L A
Smith, Mr A Sidney and Mrs
Smith, Mr D
Smyth, Col R W
Stephen, Lt-Col R C and Mrs
Stowell, Miss
Strike, Mr W J
Taube, Mr
Tarachand, Mr
Thomson, Mr J M
Tomlinson, Mr
Tosh, Mrs A
Townley, Miss
Trimming, Mr C
Turner, Miss D
Urwin, Major J J
Varkeel, Mrs F H
Wadia, Mr N M
Wadia, Miss M N
Walker, Mr H C
Wanty, Mrs
Wanty, Miss
Watson, Mr
Way, Mr, Mrs G, child and infant
Welman, Mr A H
Wickham, Major H F
Wigram, Major F
Willis, Captain E C
Wimberley, Lt-Col C N C and Mrs

ANCHOR LINE.

Per S. S. "Elysia," on 18th May.

Barr, Capt
Burn, Mr and Mrs
Diak, Mr A H and Mrs
Down, Mrs F E
Driver, Mr C H and Mrs and 2 children,
Driver, Two Misses
Harvey, Miss
Herbert, Miss B
Mullaly, Maj Genl H
Martin, Mr
Mears, Miss A
Sincox, Mr C A
Taylor, Mr R and Mrs
Wilson, Mr A

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MAHABALESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABALESHWAR, May 15.

"The Week" is over, sad to relate, it leaves a pleasant memory for us all. Club Dance was a great success, thanks to the organising ability of Mrs. Stewart, and the skill of the Governor's Band, and think there was enough of that desirable element—the men—to provide a sufficiency of partners. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon graced the occasion with their presence, and seemed to enjoy themselves as much as any of us. Lady Willingdon looked charming in a scarlet chiffon velvet dress, set off by the beautiful diamond ornaments which she was wearing. There were many other "creations" to lend gaiety to the scene, but space does not permit a description.

There were three days of polo, and the play was declared by those who are authorities on the subject, to have been above the average. At any rate to those, who are not, it appeared very fast and dangerous; and were greatly relieved that there was only one accident and that, fortunately, a slight one. Captain Goldie, the strongest player in the Government House team, was temporarily knocked out by a blow on the chin from his own stick while he was attempting a back-hander. Their opponents—the Jamkhandi Team—generously gave twenty minutes' grace, during which he had sufficiently recovered to take his place again in the field amid loud applause from the spectators. Sir Richard Lamb and Mr. Arthur, the Chief of Jamkhandi, and Their Excellencies, respectively, were "At Home" to the visitors during the three days.

On Wednesday, the Government House Ball was a brilliant affair, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the numerous guests. The Ball room lends itself to functions of this kind, the candle-light from the old-fashioned cut-glass chandeliers producing a soft and becoming effect. Their Excellencies received all their guests in the ante-room on their arrival. Lady Willingdon wore a beautiful gown of peacock-blue velvet, trimmed with old gold lace. The floor was in splendid condition, and the Governor's Band under the able leadership of Mr. Behr, more than maintained its reputation. As regards the dresses, Mrs. Malcolm Hogg looked charming in a gown of old gold satin, Miss Palin in black and pink, Mrs. C. C. Watson in cream satin, and Mrs. Gordon Tucker in black velvet.

On Thursday there was a Bumblepuppy Gymkhana on the Polo Ground, which was run with great success by Capt. Goldie. On Saturday and Monday we had the races. The one and only bookie and the primitive totalisator added to the amusement of the visitors; and "Government House" was again "At Home."

On Tuesday there was a Tennis Tournament between Government House and the Gymkhana, ending in a decided win for the latter, perhaps owing to the fact that Capt. Lucas was not up to his usual high-class form. However, we had the satisfaction of watching His Excellency play a fine and spirited game, and Captain Vaughan was the admiration of all beholders.

In conclusion I may say that we are all congratulating ourselves on the fact that the social life of the Presidency will certainly receive a very decided and happy stimulus under the influence of the new regime. Their Excellencies exhibit that best form of hospitality which takes a pleasure in watching and taking part in the happiness of their guests and the evident pleasure which their Excellencies take in the performance of their important social duties is calculated to have the happiest effect in promoting good will and social endeavour. In Lady Willingdon we are reminded of the days when Lady Northcote dispensed her gracious hospitality, and we are glad also to note that their Excellencies are served by the enthusiasm of a most capable staff. All who have taken part in the last Mahabaleshwar "week," will return to their several stations in less favoured places uniting in cordial good wishes for a full and successful tenure of office by the new Governor, *bona et fausta ominantes.*

SPORTING NEWS.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' BOXING TOURNAMENT.

In our advertisement columns we publish a programme of the principal items to be given during the week's boxing tournament, which has been arranged by the Sherwood Foresters to take place on the Cooperage next week, commencing on Monday. Boxing tournaments arranged by the regiment have always been popular in Bombay, and the Sherwoods have made a particularly sporting effort, firstly in providing a week's good sport, and secondly in saving civilians the tiresome drive to and from Colaba.

A glance at the programme will show how strong it is. There will be about twelve fights each night, and a special contest also. The men who will appear in these include the bantam-weight champion of India, and three divisional champions, as well as Deputy-Inspector Melville, the well-known middle-weight boxer of Bombay. Another feature of the tournament is the Bombay Volunteer Championship Tournament. We may add that amongst the competitors at the various weights are four men, who are regarded as the best at their weights in India, while altogethe over an hundred men will take part.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Sandown Park Second Spring Meeting was begun on April 25. The Esher Cup was won by Mr. H. M. Hartigan's Evening Pleasure in a canter by five lengths from Mr. G. D. Faber's High Rock. Mr. W. Clarke's Guiscard won the Sandown Park Stud Produce Stakes, Sir C. Meyer's Lichen the Guildford Handicap, and Mr. R. Croker's Knight's Key the Mount Felix Maiden Plate. The meeting was concluded on April 26. The Grand International Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. J. B. Charters's Scarabee, the Great Sandown Handicap Hurdle Race by Sir C. Assheton-Smith's Lady Madcap, the Criterion Handicap Steeplechase by Sir W. Eden's Twelfth Lancer, and the Kingston Four-year-old Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. C. B. Stratton's Flurry.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting was begun on April 29. His Majesty's Anmer won the Hastings Plate, Mr. L. Montagu's Pigeon Pie the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Selling Plate, Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Amami the Visitors' Handicap, Mr. D. Frasar's Ambassador a Maiden Two-year-old Plate, and Mr. P. Nelke's Gold Vein the First Spring Two-year-old Stakes.

April 30 was "Guineas" Day at Newmarket, and a large crowd assembled upon Newmarket Heath to witness the race for the first of this year's "classics." The King, who left London by motor car about eleven o'clock, having waited to hear the latest news of the Duchess of Connaught before his departure, arrived before the first race, by which time most of the honse parties had also assembled. The race for the Two Thousand Guineas resulted in an unexpected victory for Mr. W Raphael's Louvois, who started with odds of 25 to 1 against him, Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour, the favourite was second beaten by a head and Mr, H. P. Whitneys Meeting House third. The Bretby Handicap was won by Mr. H P Whitneys Cabaret, the Wilbraham Plate by Sir A Baileys Dark Queen, the Heath High-Weight Handicap by Lord St. Davids Forward II., and the Chippenham Plate by Lord Derby's Stedfast.

CRICKET.

The Seniors' match at Cambridge was concluded on April 25. Mr. B. P. Nevile's side, who had scored 100 runs for seven wickets overnight, were all out for 201 (the Hon. G. J. Mulholland 68). In the second innings Mr. A. H. Lang's side made 259 (Mr. Lang, 83). The match was concluded on April 26, Mr. B. P. Nevile's side, with an innings to play required 271 runs to win the match, but they were all dismissed for 215 (Mr. W. R. Gosling, 60), and Mr. A. H. Lang's side thus won by 55 runs. Mr. P. E. D. Pank took six wickets for 48 runs.

The Cambridge Freshmen's match was begun on April 28. Mr. S. H. Saville's side scored 239 runs in the first innings (Mr. G. B. Davies, 81), and Mr. J. S. F. Morrison's side were then dismissed for 96 Mr. J. White took four wickets for 20 and Mr. J. Naumann three wickets for 24.—Rain interferred with the Seniors' match at Oxford. Only an hour and a half's cricket was possible during which Mr. G. D. Forrester's side scored 85 runs for four wickets. Mr. R. C. Burton took the four wickets, and only 29 runs were scored off his bowling.

The Seniors' match at Oxford was continued on April 29. Mr. G. D. Forrester's side completed their first innings and were all out for 199 (Mr. B. Pawle, 64, not out.) Mr. A. L. Hosie's side scored 104 runs (Mr. Hosie, 44) for nine wickets before the close of play.—The Freshmen's match at Cambridge came to an early conclusion. Mr. S. H. Saville's side, who were 143 runs on, scored 93 runs in the second innings, and Mr. J. S. F. Morrison's side made 94. Mr. Saville's side thus won by 142 runs.

On April 30 Mr. A. L. Hosie's side continued their first innings in the Seniors' match at Oxford and were all out for 110. In the second innings Mr. G. D. Forrester's side scored 48 runs; Mr T. F. Rockliffe took five wickets for 15 and Mr. R. C. Burton five for 25. Mr. Hosie's side scored 110 (Mr. G. R. Colman 56 not out), and were thus beaten by 27 runs.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Leicester beat a London team, at Leicester, on April 26, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 point.) to 2 goals (10 points). The proceeds of the match are to be given to the Leicestershire County Cricket Club. Swansea beat Llanelly, at Swansea, by 1 goal and 1 try (3 points) to 0. Devonport Albion and Exmouth played a drawn game in the final round of the Devon Cup competition at Exeter, Devonport Albion having scored 1 try (3 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points) by their opponents.

ASSOCIATION.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on April 26 were as follows :—Sunderland 3 goals, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Bolton ; Aston Villa 3, Newcastle United 2, at Newcastle ; Everton 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Everton ; Oldham Athletic 0, Manchester United 0, at Oldham ; West Bromwich Albion 1, Blackburn Rovers 1, at West Bromwich ; Woolwich Arsenal 1, Middlesbrough 1, at Plumstead ; Chelsea 5, Notts County 2, at Chelsea ; Manchester City 1, Derby County 1, at Manchester , Bradford City 3, Tottonham Hotspur 1, at Bradford.

Aston Villa beat Sheffield United, at Birmingham, on April 28, by 4 goals to 2.

Sunderland beat Bradford City at Sunderland, on April 30, by 1 goal to 0. With this match the season's fixtures were brought to a close.

Sunderland's position is thus at the head of the League. Notts-County and Woolwich Arsenal are the two bottom clubs, and will therefore be relegated to the Second Division next season.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the Leaguo on April 26 were as follows:—Preston North End 2 goals, Blackpool 1, at Preston ; Burnley 3, Stockport County 2, at Burnley; Birmingham 2, Grimsby Town 1, at Birmingham; Lincoln City 2, Barnsley 0, at Lincoln; Clapton Orient 1, Bradford 0, at Homerton; Fulham 4, Notts Forest 2, at Nottingham; Bury 5, Bristol City 1, at Bristol; Huddersfield Town 1, Leeds City 0, at Huddersfield; Hull City 2, Leicester Fosse 0, at Hull; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Glossop 1, at Glossop.

Preston North End and Burnley, the two clubs at the top of the list, have gained promotion to the First Division of the League, and will take the places of Notts County and Woolwich Arsenal.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on April 26 were as follows :—Plymouth Argyle 2 goals, Northampton 0, at Northampton; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Swindon Town 0, at Brighton; West Ham United 2, Portsmouth 1, at Upton Park; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Crystal Palace 1, at the Crystal Palace; Watford 1, Millwall 1, at Watford; Southampton 3, Gillingham 3, at Southampton; Bristol Rovers 3, Coventry City 2, at Coventry; Norwhich City 5. Reading 21 at Reading ; Exeter City 1. Stoke 0, at Exeter Merthyr Town v. Brentford, at Merthyr, postponed owing to the ground being flooded.

The championship has been won by Plymouth Argyle.

Merthyr Town beat Brentford, at Merthyr, on April 29, by 2 goals to 1. This defeat means that Stoke and Brentford are the two clubs to be relegated to the Second Division. Their places in the First Division will be taken by Cardiff City and Southend United.

The fixtures were concluded on April 30, when Gillingham beat Plymouth Argyle, at Gillingham, by 4 goals to 2.

Somerset beat Middlesex in the final round of the Southern Counties Amateur Championship, at Yeovil, on April 26, by 4 goals to 1.

The New Crusaders beat ths Civil Service in the Southern Amateur League, at Sidcup, on April 26, by 1 goal to 0; Ealing and Oxford plyed a drawn game at Ealing, each side having scored 1 goal.

GOLF.

The annual open meeting of the Ganton Club was begun at Scarborough on April 25 in fine weather. The thirty-six holes scratch competition for the cup presented by Mr. G. C. Hebden was won by Mr. R. B. S. Brogden (Ganton) with a return of 84+78=162. Mr. R. F. Howard (Ganton) was second with 165.

A team representing the House of Commons beat Ranlagh, at Ranlagh, on April 26, by 8 1-4 points to 8. They lost the singles by 6 3.4 points to 3 1-2, but won the four-ball matches by 4 3-4 points to 1 1-4.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Sussex Golf Union was finished at Eastbourne on April 26. In the final match over thirty-six holes for the County Challenge Cup Mr. G. H. Peacock (Royal Eastbourne) beat Mr. Ernest Smith (Royal Eastbourne) by 3 and 2.

The Ladies' Parliamentary Golf Association's annual tournament was concluded on April 29 at Walton Heath. In the final round Mrs. Cecil Norton (22), receiving 11 strokes, beat Miss G. Woodhouse (7) by 2 holes up and 1 to play.

The spring meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club was begun at Hoylake on April 30. The club gold medal for the best scratch return was won by Mr. W. B Charles with 76.

The West Surrey Club beat the Royal Artillery on the West Surrey Club's course at Godalming on April 30 by 6 3-4 points to 5 1-2. The Royal Artillery won the singles by 5 1-2 points to 3 1-4 , but lost the foursomes by 3 1-2 points to none.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

THE ENGLAND TEAM FOR AMERICA.

It will be recollected that on the return of Captain Hardress Lloyd's England team, after their gallant but unsuccessful attempt to wrest the Cup from America in 1911, the Duke of Westminster undertook the heavy burden, and formidable task of organizing and equipping an England team to try once more to retrieve the cup brought across the Atlantic in 1886 by Mr. John Watson and taken back to America by Mr. Harry Whitney's famous Meadowbrook team in 1909. Much pains and labour were wasted in trying to manufacture an international team out of inadequate materials, but the final selection of players chosen to do battle for England at Meadowbrook is generally approved by all who follow polo form. Mr. Buckmaster, who has resigned the position of captain and will not go to America, has bowed with sportsmanlike grace and sound judgment to the decrees of a fate determined that he should not set the seal on his reputation by leading an England team on to the field at Meadowbrook. As was the case in 1909, an accident sustained during a practice game has deprived his country of his services, and sympathy for his mishap wll be extended to him from both sides of the Atlantic.

The Duke of Westminster will not be at Meadowbrook to see the struggles born of his patriotic generosity, and Captain R. G. Ritson (Inniskilling Dragoons) with Captain the England team. The players when he is expected to lead are Captain Noel Edwards (9th Lancers), Captain Leslie Cheape (King Dragoon Guards), and Captain Vivian Lockett (17th Lancers). Mr. F. Freake and Lord Wodehouse will be in America as reserve players.

Thus the England team will probably be compossed of soldiers who learnt the polo in India and have confirmed their Indian form on English grounds. Captain Vivian Lockett has not played so much polo in England as his colleagues, and has not found himself well-mounted orassisted by first-class players in the matches in which he has taken part at home. Nevertheless, his Indian form—his regiment won the Inter-Regimental Tournament at Meerut in February last—stamps him as the possessor of all the qualities of an international player, a fine horseman, a sound and quick striker, with cool head and stout heart. And he may be expected to provide another example of the coincidence so often seen in different games, that the 11th hour selection abundantly justifies his place. The Army will naturally feel gratified that, as was the case in 1886 and 1911, the members of the England team hold his Majesty's commission. Ireland may regret that for the first time the England team will not contain an Irishman. Scotland will be represented by Captain Leslie Cheape, and the other players are all claimed by England. In 1911 Captain Edwards was the only Englishman, as the two other players, Captain Hardress Lloyd and Captain Wilson represented Ireland and Australia respectively.

It is understood that at present it is not intended to attach a veterinary officer to the expedition, a somewhat serious omission ; for the Duke of Westminster's stud groom, Mr. Naylor, has had no American experience and the services of a veterinary officer are certain to be required. Without Mr. Nolans, who accompanied Captain Lloyd's team in that capacity in 1911, the peny power—meagre though it was—available for the England team and Meadowbrook would have been weeker still.

THE PONIES.

Twenty-one of the ponies which leave for America to-morrow belong to the Duke of Westminster, and they include the famous Energy, ridden at Meadowbrook by Captain Hardress Llyod for three period in each match in 1911, and Machine, Tiger. Nutmeg, Pretty Boy, and Kilkenny, of all which also took part in the international matches in that year. Pigeon, lent by Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, was played by Noel Edwards in 1911, and is again lent by his owner to go to America. Other owners apart from the players, who are patriotically lending ponies for the England team are Captain A. S. Wills, Major Edgar Brassey Lord Stafford, Mr. Evelyn de Rothschild, and Mr. Shipton. Some 40 ponies in all will leave in the Minneapolis.

PREPARATIONS IN AMERICA.

Nothing has yet developed in the polo practice at Lakewood, where the best players of the game in America are assembled "trying out" in preparation for the international matches next June, to indicate any probable change in the composition of the four who will represent Meadowbrook. In fact it may be said that so far practice has disclosed that the Messrs. Waterbury, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Milburn are showing better form and more reserve force than they did after Easter two years ago.

As to the prospects of the international games, American critics expect a close contest, but they believe, and hope, that the Cup will be defended successfully.

There is no fear among Americans this year that they will be "outponied." It is expected that both teams will be well mounted as well as composed of the best polo players available, that is, the best in the world. For the first time, equipment will probably be equal as to mounts.

The Paris "Daily Mail" of May 3rd says ; Yesterday afternoon close upon forty ponies—perhaps the most valuable collection got together in the history of the game—were shipped in the liner Minneapolis at Tilbury for New York, The ponies came from Chester in a special train with Mr. Naylor in charge and thirty-two grooms, who will all make the journey to America with the animals. Mr. Naylor has been in the employment of the Duke of Westminster's family for twenty-one years.

More than half the ponies are the property of the duke. Of these, Energy, Kilkenny, Tiger and Nutmeg made the trip two years ago. The average value of these animals works out at £400, but there are some valued at £700, £800 and £1,000. In all the entire troop may be valued at £20,000, and the ponies are all insured by the Atlantic Transport Company.

The Minneapolis leaves Tilbury to-day and is expected to reach New-York, on Monday May 12.

A PRISONER AT KABUL.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR. GHANI.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has received from Hakim Ghulam Haidar of Jalalpore a lengthy communication addressed by his elder brother, Dr. Mahomed Abdul Ghani, at present in confinement at Kabul, to the Muslim public in India. In this statement of his case Dr. Abdul Ghani reviews the whole past history of his connection with Afghanistan. He says that when he was returning on leave to India in 1904 he was detained by the Governor of Jelalabad and had his belongings searched. Subsequently, however, he was allowed to proceed, the incident ending in the censure of the Governor by the Amir. Feeling some resentment at the treatment which had been accorded to him he was reluctant to go back to Afghanistan, but having received an assurance of the Amir's good-will and kindly feelings towards him, he returned to Kabul in October, 1906. In the course of the next two and a half years he keenly interested himself in promoting the educational progess of the people, drawing up various schemes, including one for a University. In this period he declares that he succeeded in establishing more than 50 primary schools in the capital, and induced His Majesty to sanction proposals for compulsory education throughout the country. Feeling, however, that something more than compulsion was necessary if education was really to progress he set about to secure the assistance of individuals of weight and influence in the country, hoping that this body of lay helpers mighserve the double purpose of persuadting the people to welcome education and also of breaking down the "barrier of corruption" which separated the sovereign from his subjects and was the chief obstacle to the cause of progress in Afghanistan. Dr. Abdul Ghani says he submitted these ideas of his in outline to His Majesty, but unfortunately for himself his objects were misrepresented by certain interested parties, and the result was his sudden arrest and imprisonment. Dr. Abdul Ghani goes on to protest his innocence of the charges brought against him and to point out the impossibility of his ever having taken part in such a conspiracy as he is alleged to have engineered. He has always been and still is loyal to the Amir. Finally he asks for justice both for himself and in regard to the murder of his son, Abdul Jabbar, a child of thirteen years of age, who was killed, he says, at night a fortnight after the last month of Ramazan, in the streets of Kabul. The statement we have thus briefly summarized no doubt gives says the "Gazette" a true version of the facts. At the same time we fear that most people will find in it the explanation they have long been seeking as to the causes of Dr. Abdul Ghani's imprisonment. Dr. Abdul Ghani obviously belongs to the order of "impatient idealists," for whom there is assuredly no room in a country such as Afghanistan. His sad experiences should be a lesson to those who think that because an idea is good, therefore it ought straightway to be put into execution whether the conditions be favourable or not for the attainment of the laudable objects in view. While, however, feeling that Dr. Abdul Ghani has been the victim of a serious error of judgment we hope for his sake that the benevolence of his intentions may be realised by His Majesty the Amir and that he will soon obtain the freedom and the justice that have so long been denied him.

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The ceremony of Trooping the Colour in honour of the King's birthday will this year be held on Tuesday, June 3, the actual date of his Majesty's birth. As field officer in brigade waiting in June, Lieut.-Col. F. J. Heyworth, D.S.O., 1st Scots Guards, will be in command of the parade at the Horse Guards in the ceremony being two companies each of the 1st and 2nd Coldstream Guards and the 1st and 2nd Scots Guards. The last-named battalion will furnish the escort for the Colour.

The Duke of Connaught was the guest of the Canada Club at dinner on April 25, and in responding to the toast of the Dominion spoke enthusiastically of its industrial prospects, and said he had never spent a happier year and a half than while he had been Governor-General. He hoped that, if the Duchess's health permitted, they might go back to spend another year there.

In the House of Lords on April 25 royal assent was given by Commission to the Army (Annual) Bill, the Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill, and the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Bill.

In the Commons the second reading of the Extension of Polling Hours Bill was moved by Mr. W. Pearce. The measure was supported on behalf of the Government by Mr. Ellis Griffith (Under Secretary, Home Office). Mr. A. Chamberlain and other members took part in the discussion. A motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 207 to fifty-five. The Bill was then read a second time.

On April 28 in the Commons, in Committee of Ways and Means, a general discussion of the Budget resolutions was opened on the first of the resolutions, which authorised the collection of the duty on tea. Mr. Pretyman severely criticised the land taxes levied under the Budget of 1909-10, and drew from Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of a subsequent reply, a statement that he proposed in the Revenue Bill which he would introduce to make it impossible for builders' profits to be taxed in any way. He added, however, that he should not assent to any amendment which would include taxation of the increment value of the land. Mr. Bonar Law concurred in the criticisms offered by Mr Pretyman, and, having regard to the heavy cost of the land valuation and the small yield to the Revenue, said that he did not think anything quite so remarkable had been seen since the gentleman in Gulliver's travels who was engaged in extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. The debate was adjourned.

In the House of Lords on April 29 the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill was considered on report and ordered for third reading. The Solicitors Bill passed through committee. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu moved for a return as to the provision which is being made for military and naval aviation in this country. Earl Beauchamp, on behalf of the Government, acceded to the motion.

In the Commons the consideration of the Budget resolution for the reimposition of the tea duty was resumed in Committee of Ways and Means. The debate was again of a general character. Mr. Masterman warmly defended the duties on land values. Various Unionist members, including Mr. A. Chamberlain, condemned the finance of the Budget as dangerously speculative, and expressed great doubt as to whether the revenue anticipated would be realised. Mr. McKenna claimed that the Budget was justified by all the circumstances of the time, a view which was afterwards reiterated by Mr. Lloyd George. The resolution was agreed to as was also the resolution for the income-tax.

In the House of Lords on April 30 Viscount Morley, replying to Lord Lamington, said that is was undesirable at the present juncture to make a statement as to the future of Albania. The stage at which the discussions of the Powers had arrived was not one at which points of this kind could be effectively discussed in the House. Besides, there were other issues which must engage the attention of the Powers.

In the Commons Mr. J. A. Pease having proposed the second reading of the Plural Voting Bill, Mr. F. E. Smith moved, an amendment declaring that the House was not prepared to accept a Bill which professed to remove one only of the anomalies affecting electoral law. He suggested that the abandonment of the more comprehensive electoral reform Bill of last year was connected with the difficulty in which the Government found themselves in relation to the pledges they gave to the supporters of woman suffrage. Mr. J. A. Pease defended the procedure of the Government, and declared that it was their intention to deal with redistribution before the end of the present Parliament. Mr. Snowden, as a member of the Labour Party, complained of the non-fulfilment of the pledges of Mr. Asquith as regards woman suffrage, and opposed the Bill. Several private members took part in the discussion, which was adjourned until May 1. Subsequently there was a debate initiated by Col. Chaloner on the administration of the Insurance Act.

Polling took place in Whitechapel on April 30, and the result was declared at night. Sir Stuart Samuel, the former Liberal member, retains the seat, but his majority has been reduced from 540 to 166, the figures being as follows: Sir Stuart Samuel (L.), 1,722; Capt. Monteagle Browne (U.), 1,556. The election, it will be remembered, was rendered necessary by the unseating of Sir Stuart Samuel on account of the part his firm had taken in the Indian silver purchases for the Government.

The party meetings for the adoption of the candidates for the by-election in the Newmarket Division were held at Cambridge on April 26. The Liberals unanimously accepted the recommendation of their executive committee that Mr. George Nicholls (formerly member for North Northamptonshire) should be their candidate; and the Unionists adopted Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, of Lower Hare Park, Newmarket, who has been before the constituency for two years as prospective candidate.

Sir Herbert Raphael, M.P., has addressed a letter to the president of the South Derbyshire Liberal Association regretting that he will not be able to stand for Parliament again at the next general election.

Mr. Charles Newhouse Armstrong, son of the late Mr. Charles Armstrong, C.M.G., chief justice of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, has accepted the invitation of the Colne Valley Unionist candidate at the next election. Mr. Armstrong is a well-known Canadian railway promoter.

A White Paper shows that the total aggregate gross liabilities of the State outstanding on April 1 were £716,288,421, as compared with £724,806,428 on the same date last year.

Col. Seely, Secretary for War, addressed a meeting of his constituents on April 26 at Heanor, in the Ilkeston Division, and took the opportunity to reply to recent criticism of War Office policy. In the course of his speech he admitted that, while a Home Defence Army of something over 300,000 men was required for the safety of the nation, the numbers were not forthcoming and he analysed the proposals put forward by various schools of thought for meeting the deficiency. He referred to the proposal that the contributions under the Insurance Act, for both employers and employees, should be paid by the State in respect of all efficient Territorials. "I believe," he added, that the problem, though difficult, is not insoluble on these lines." With regard to compulsory service, he reiterated his declaration that the Government have no intention whatever of adopting a system of compulsory service for fighting units; but, strongly as he disagreed with the compulsory school, he differed even more profoundly from the "do nothing" school. The price of voluntary service was the willingness of all to serve; and the Government meant to take whatever steps were necessary to provide the country with the necessary means for Home Defence.

The Earl of Derby, opening at Burnley on April 25 a Conservative Association British Empire for day's bazaar, explained that its objects were the maintenance of the party organisation to provide lectures to expose the unrighteous measures and the unscrupulous methods of the present Government, and to demonstrate the futility of Socialism. The present Government would do anything to buy votes, and most things to pay for them, so as to be enabled to keep them. It was much better for the country, as a whole, to invest in something that would bring a steady return rather than to speculate in something that might bring an excellent profit between Monday and Wednesday, and then to lose all in the rest of the week. Let them not be led away by flaring headlines, but he guided by common sense, and see whether it was not better to have a steady, even perhaps a humdrum, Government of the Unionist Party than the speculative efforts of the party in power.

Mr. Gladstone, M.P., was the chief speaker on April 25 at the annual meeting of the Liberal Social Council at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road. Mr. Gladstone said he acknowledged quite frankly that he thought the Liberal Government had conceivably erred in presenting to the country and to Parliament a Bill which was perhaps somewhat too harsh, too severe, and too unmindful of the feeling that existed throughout the length and breadth of the land that nothing injurious or even ungenerous should be done to the Church in Wales to-day. He went on to advocate the need of a more generous system of commutation and the reconsideration of the proposal to take away the churchyards now in use. He was sure his grandfather would never have brought in such a proposal as that. He also protested against the proposal to take the glebe as well as the tithe. The feeling in the Liberal Party on that point was indicated by the decreased majorities when that clause was considered. There were concessions to be had by compromise which would make a great difference to the future of the Church in Wales, and he thought they must endeavour to persuade their opponents to look upon it not from the point of view of personal pride, not to think whether or not they would look foolish if they climbed down, but to submit themselves to the supreme consideration of what was best for the Church in the circumstances.

The first annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire parliamentary Association was held in the Grand Committee Room at the House of Commons on April 30, when the Speaker, who presided, announced that the Australian branch of the Association had invited twenty members of the British Parliament to visit Australia this year. Executive Committee was instructed to take all necessary steps to arrange the visit. The object of the Association is the establishment of permanent machinery to provide more ready exchange of information and to facilitate closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the component parts of the empire.

The arrangements are being completed for the demonstrations against the Welsh Church Bill, organised by the Central Church Committee in London and throughout the country. The demonstration in London will take place in Hyde Park in the late afternoon of Saturday, June 21. Already the incumbents of a large number of parishes, and the secretaries of many branches of the Church of England Men's Society, have signified their intention of sending strong contingents to the processions, which will march by various routes to the Park. Other Church organisations, such as the Mothers' Union and the Girls' Friendly Society, are heartily cooperating. There will also be a small representation of Churchmen from Wales. The Bishops of London and Southwark will address the gathering from one or other of the platforms, of which there will be a large number.

Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding at the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, held in London, pointed out that the proportion of natives of India who entered the Home destitute was larger than that of any other Asiatic race, and he suggested that something more should be done by the Indian Government to dissuade such people from leaving their own country. It seemed to him lamentable that at a time when India should put its back into improving its own resources, when every quick mind, every strong arm, and every practised hand was required for that purpose, so many young men should leave it in quest of Eldorados which did not exist. Lord Ampthill and other speakers also paid warm tributes to the work of the Home. The report presented by the Hon. Secretary (Rev. N. A. Lash) shows that 1,913 Asiatics passed through the Home in 1912, of whom 617 came from India, 173 from China, 125 from Arabia, 95 from Ceylon, 57 from the Malay Peninsula, and 41 from Japan.

The Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which opens at Olympia on May 22, will include an historical spectacle on a larger scale, more elaborate in its mounting and more dramatic in its effect than has ever before been attempted. Its title is "The Restoration, 1660." The object of the producers is to depict some of the remarkable events which took place in London between the death of Oliver Cromwell and the return of Charles II. from exile.

A report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies states that in 1911 there was a great increase in membership, especially in the transport trade, and that at the close of the year there were on the register 2,378,957 members, as against 2,017,656 at the end of 1910. The total income was £3,979,588 and the balance at the end of the year was £6,326,712.

Severe thunderstorms were experienced in London and the South of England on April 29. The storm in London, which was at its height about nine o'clock in the evening, was accompanied by exceptionally vivid flashes of sheet lightning and heavy rain. The temperature of the evening had been close and moist, and when the storm burst the streets in some parts of the West End were crowded. Shortly after nine o'clock Ludgate Hill presented a remarkable spectacle. Water rushed down in a large volume, but with the culverts clear the inconvenience of flooded streets was only temporary. In High Holborn the water was at one time four inches deep at the kerb.

Of the 2,000 workers employed at the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company's works at Smethwick about 1,500 are now on strike and the whole of the ironwork departments have had to be closed.

Five thousand dockers in Liverpool and Birkenhead took part on April 26 in what is known as the "one day a week" strike. They refused, as a smaller number did on the Saturday previous, to start work on account of the grievance they alleged in in regard to the short Saturday.

A mass meeting of storehousemen, storehouse assistant, and boys engaged in the Portsmouth Naval Store Department (Victualling), Clarence Yard, Naval Ordnance Gosport, and Pridday's Hard, Torpedo Depot, and Superintendent Civil Engineer's Department has been held at Portsmouth to consider the necessity of falling into line with the other trade organisation with a view to unifying in representations to the Admiralty. It was unanimously agreed that a society should be formed similar to that at the other royal yards, and that conference should be held at Portsmouth, to which representatives from Devonport, Chatham, Sheerness, Pembroke, Haulbowline, Woolwich. Deptford, and the West India Docks should be invited to send delegates.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa says that an earthquake shock which occurred at half-past seven in the evening of April 28 demolished the dome of the Dominion Observatory, destroying apparatus valued at £20,000 and shaking several houses badly. No one was injured. The shock lasted eight seconds, and was felt within a radius of 200 miles.

The "Standard's" Ottawa correspondent telegraphed on April 30:—The Government is making good progress with the sessional legislative programme this week, preliminary to resuming the consideration of the Naval Aid Bill next week, when it is generally considered the three Dreadnoughts will be agreed to under the closure after two or three more days of discussion.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Reuter telegram from Bloemfontein states that Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, has issued a manifesto dissociating himself from General Hertzog's policy.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a telegram from his Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Southern Holland) to the effect that a Bill has been introduced into the Union Parliament to provide for the construction of 795 miles of railways, at an estimated cost of £2,731,631.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg, on April 28:—In interview Mr. Gandhi, the Indian leader, has declared that the New South African Immigration Bill, which gives the Union authorities the right to preclude the entry into South Africa of Asiatic races, is totally inacceptable to Indians, unless it carries out the fundamental principle of compromise, in respect of existing rights and removes the racial bar. At a public meeting of Indians it was resolved to resort to passive resistence failing a satisfactory assurance from the Government. Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, has telegraphed that the matter is having his earnest consideration, and that he hopes to be able to give the Government's decision shortly.

Telegraphing on April 30, from Cape Town, the same agency says:—In the House of Assembly this evening Mr. Fischer, in moving the second reading of the Immigration Restriction Bill, laid down the principle that South Africa had a right to see that her immigration was not complicated by her present problems. Personally, he said, he would like to call a spade a spade, but as a part of the British Empire they must recognise that they were problems with which the Central Government and not South Africa had to deal. Therefore they should not designate in their legislation those whom they wanted to exclude. The Minister said that the mode of life of the Indians who came to South Africa was such that South Africans would be fools to allow them to attain full political and civic rights.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Pearce, the Commonwealth Minister of Defence, states that Mr. Harcourt has telegraphed to Lord Denman that as Australian warships fly the White Ensign, the Imperial Government does not consider it necessary to notify foreigners of their status.

The "Melbourne Age" of March 14 states that by reason of an arrangement entered into by the Australian Commonwealth Defence Department persons liable for service under the Defence Act can, when temporarily domiciled in Great Britain, become attested members of King Edward's Horse. A special regulation to this effect has been approved by the Minister of Defence. Under the agreement entered into with the imperial military authorities, the rank gained by persons who join King Edward's Horse in London will be accepted as qualifying for similar rank in the Australian citizen forces. Such person on his return to the Commonwealth will be at once transferred to the citizen force of the State wherein he determines to reside.

NEW ZEALAND.

After visiting Napier and Gisborne, where the welcome given to the vessel by the Maoris was a conspicuous feature, the "New Zealand" reached Auckland on April 29. Enormous crowds lined the wharves and other points of vantage, while the town and harbour front were decorated.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Army Commission of the Chamber has by sixteen votes against seven adopted the principle of a permanent fixed effective for the various units, below which the strength of the Army is not to be allowed to fall, the Government being authorised to release from the third year's service those men, who are not required.

The Paris correspondent of "Times" telegraphed on April 28: The Minister for the Colonies has received a telegram from the Governor-General of Indo-China stating that on the evening of April 26 a bomb was thrown at a group of Europeans who were seated on the terrace of a cafe in the Rue Paul Bert at Hanoi. Major Mongrand and Major Chapuis were killed on the spot, and six Frenchmen and five natives were slightly wounded. The assassin managed to make his escape. The Governor-General adds that the European and native population are quiet, and that there has been no disturbance.

GERMANY.

The marriage between Prince George of Bavaria and the Archduchess Isabella Marie has now been dissolved by the Papal Court. The Archduchess thus regains her status as a member of the Austro-Hungarian imperial house.

Mahmud Mokhtar Pasha, who has been appointed Turkish Ambassador in Berlin in succession to Osman Nizami Pasha, arrived at his post on April 25.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on (April 30):—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag adjourned this afternoon until May 20. Having adopted yesterday the proposed total increases of the peace strength of the army and the proposed addition of eighteen infantry battalions, the Committee dealt to-day with the proposal to increase the cavalry by thirty-four squadrons. Four of these squadrons would be Bavarian, and the remaining thirty would form six new Prussian regiments of cavalry. After a long and lively debate the Committee rejected the Government proposal, rejected also a National Liberal proposal in favour of four new regiments, and adopted by sixteen votes to twelve a Radical proposal in favour of the creation of three new regiments.

The Supreme Court of the Empire has sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and ten years' loss of civil rights a clerk named Kohler, who had been employed by the military authorities at Breslau. His wife has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment for complicity. Kohler was convicted of selling copies and abstracts of secret plans and documents to agents of the French and Russian intelligence departments. He is stated to have received large sums from Russia.

Reuter telegraphed on April 25:—Eight persons were injured by the benzine explosion on board the gigantic Hamburg-Amerika liner "Imperator" in the Elbe. Of these two have died and three more are dying.

BELGIUM.

On April 26, in bright spring weather, the Ghent Exhibition was opened by the King of the Belgians, who came by special train from Brussels, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians and Prince Leopold. Before entering the great hall his Majesty held a conversation of some length with Mr. U. F. Wintour, the director of the British section, to whom he expressed his appreciation of British energy in contributing so fine an exhibition within three years of the nation's memorable appearances at Brussels, and announced his intention of paying a special visit to the British section on a future occasion.

PORTUGAL.

Reuter telegraphed on April 27:—Two bombs have exploded in a street at Alcantara, a suburb of Lisbon, and four dynamite bombs were found at the gates of the barracks of the 5th Infantry Regt. The troops are consigned to barracks, and large bodies of Carbonari are keeping watch over them. The following officers have been arrested:—General Fausto Guedes, who is on the Retired List and is President of the Radical Republican Federation, Capts Carrazeda de Andrade and Lima Diaz and Lieuts. Lobo Pimentel, Ernest dos Santos, and Diniz. Other arrests of officers are imminent. The cruiser "Almirante Reis" has received orders to prepare to sail immediately. It is stated that she will take the prisoners whom she has on board to one of the colonies where they will be tried.

On April 29 the agency telegraphed:—Two bombs were thrown last night in frout of the 13th Infantry Regt. at Villa Real, Traz os-Montes. The windows were broken, and the building itself was considerably damaged. At Coimbra thirteen workmen have been arrested for attempting to enlist the sympathies of some soldiers. There appears to have been some disturbance on board the Portuguese cruiser "Sao Gabriel" last night.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. James Bryce, the retiring British Ambassador, left Washington on April 25, a number of diplomatists and United States Government officials assembling at the station to bid him good-bye. The American Press makes Mr. Bryce's departure the occasion for number of articles highly appreciative of his career and personality.

The "Times" Washington correspondent telegraphed on April 30:—The Administration has lost the first round with the California Legislature. Having politely listened to Mr. Bryan's arguments, the Senate, after a few minutes' discussion, last night decided to give precedence to the Discriminatory Bill. So far as can be gathered, the proposed law would prevent aliens ineligible for citizenship from holding land, but would leave unaltered the rights of other foreigners.

Mr. Richard Olney, former Secretary of State, in a speech which he did not deliver personally, but which was read at a meeting of the American Society of International Law, expresses the view that the United States, as the owner of the Panama Canal, has the right to fix such terms as it pleases, and that the neutrality of the waterway does not apply to the United States. It is clear, adds Mr. Olney, that the nation does not convey away its property or sovereignty except by terms that are clear and susceptible to no other meaning.

JAPAN.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler, of the firm of Messrs. Genz, Wheeler and Co., of Leicester, who was arrested on Jan. 25 "on suspicion of obtaining money under false pretences, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude. He was found coming to Japan with intention to defraud by selling knitting machines of an obsolete pattern in excess of their value, with the ultimate intention of leaving the country, and of having obtained thereby the sum of £10,000. Mr. Wheeler has appealed on the ground that verdict was against the weight of evidence and on technical points.

IMPERIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE.

The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., Secretary of State for India, has become a Vice-President of the Imperial Motor Transport Conference, and has nominated Col. R. H. Ewart, C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., to represent the India Office on the Executive Committee The Indian State Railways have appointed a Delegate to attend the Conference on their behalf, and this example has been followed by many of the other important railways of the Indian Peninsula.

The appointment of Mr. W. H. Mercer. C. M. G., one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, to represent the Colonial Office on the Executive Committee of the Conference, should serve further to increase the great interest already evinced by many of the Crown Colonies in the organisation.

The Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, and the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M. P., Postmaster-General, have become Vice-Presidents of the Imperial Motor Transport Conference. The latter has nominated Mr. Walter. G. Gates to represent his department on the Executive Committee. A paper on Motor Mail Vans will be submitted to the Conference on Friday, July 25, by Mr. G. Hamilton Grapes, of Wellington, N.Z., who is at present investigating this subject on the Continent on behalf of the Minister of Post and Telegraphs of New Zealand.

The King has been pleased to direct that Viscount Haldane of Cloan be appointed a Knight of the Thistle, in succession to the Earl of Crawford, deceased.

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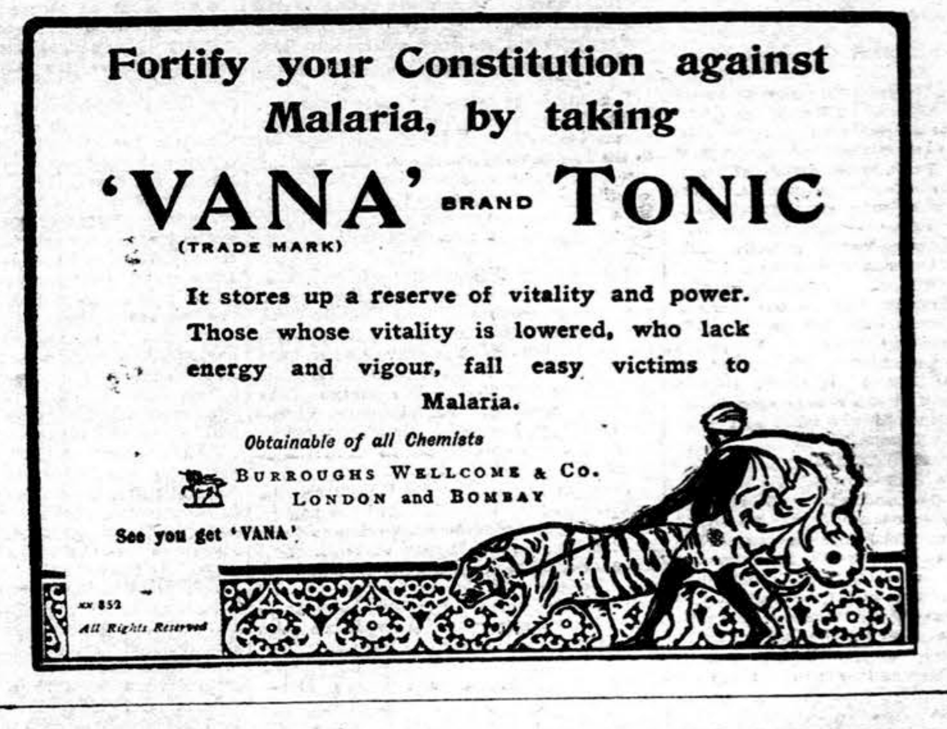

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MR. CHURCHILL'S TEMPER.

OUT-BURST BEFORE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

Just when the Marconi Inquiry appeared to be showing signs of tediousness an incident arose on April 28, which revitalised the proceedings beyond all expectation. No one could have dreamt in the morning that before the sitting came to an end Mr. Winston Churchill would be seated in the witness chair. But so it was, and those who witnessed the scene will not quickly forget its intensely dramatic nature.

The attendance of the First Lord of the Admiralty came about through the mention of his name by a witness who had been under cross-examination for some little time—Mr. E. T. Powell, editor of the *Financial News*. He had remarked that in the original rumours the name of another Cabinet Minister had been mentioned. He had heard it frequently in the United States, but he had no evidence in support, and, in fact, had no reasen to believe there was the least foundation for the rumour. The witness did not wish to give the name, and the chairman (Sir Albert Spicer) had the room cleared in order that the Committee might decide what course to pursue.

When the public were readmitted the chairman announced that the Committee considered they ought to have the name, and that the Cabinet Minister in question should have the opportunity at once of denying the rumour. In obedience to the ruling and with the reservation that he believed the statement to be "absolutely false," Mr. Powell said it was Mr. Winston Churchill.

DRAMATIC APPEARANCE.

No time could have been lost in communicating with the right hon. gentleman, and certainly he lost none in responding to the call. Mr. Powell was with corresponding quietness and patience, meeting the persistent, but subdued, questioning of Mr. Falconer, when the members' entrance to the Committee-room opened and Mr. Churchill, looking neither to the right nor to the left, stepped into the room. The moment the chairman became conscious of the presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty he made a signal to Mr. Powell, who promptly left the witness table and retired to the back of the room.

A glance at Mr. Churchill's face gave warning of the coming storm. Never did a man look more angry. His countenance was set, his complexion pallid from suppressed excitement. He walked to the witness' chair and seated himself. The preliminary courtesy of bowing to the chairman and the members of the Committee, which even inexperienced witnesses generally offer, was omitted; indeed, any recognition of the presence in the room of any human being was reserved for the outburst, which was with difficulty restrained until, in tones which suggested a measure of timidity, the chairman had concluded his summary of the statements which induced the Committee to desire Mr. Churchill's presence.

The effect upon Mr. Churchill was electrical. Restraint was gone. Flushed with passion, he burst forth into a torrent of indignation.

AN INSULTING CHARGE.

With biting irony he said that the charge which the Committee had thought it proper to summon him at a moment's notice to answer was nothing less than that, having had dealings in Marconi shares, he had sat silent, whilst his colleagues were subjected to gross ill usage, and covered with every species of calumny and and insult—that he had skulked in the background keeping his guilty knowledge to himself. "It is a most grave and insulting charge," said the right hon. gentleman, who added that, before he was asked to answer it, he should be informed of the foundation for it. All this and more beside was delivered in a loud protesting voice, quivering with indignation.

The chairman sought to appease Mr. Churchill by pointing out that the Committee's anxiety to hear him as quickly as possible, was actuated by the desire that the contradiction might go out simultaneously with the statement.

But Mr. Churchill's torrent of anger was not to be lightly stemmed.

The chairman made another effort to conciliate Mr. Churchill. The Committee, he pleaded, had summoned the First Lord of the Admiralty in his own interests. Instantly indignation was controlled and dominated by scorn. In contemptuous tones, Mr. Churchill gave his understanding of the statement with which his name had been introduced. "Upon that foundation you thought it right to bring me here?"

DIRECT DENIAL.

"Having said so much, I will proceed to answer your question," snapped Mr. Churchill. Then, with studied distinctness, he said:

"I have never at any time, in any circumstances, directly or indirectly, had any investments or any interests of any kind, however vaguely it may be described, in Marconi telegraphic shares, or any other shares of that description in this or any other country in the inhabited globe; and if anybody, at any time, has said so, that person is a liar and a slanderer, and, if anybody has repeated this statement, and said he has no evidence and he believes it to be false, but that there it is, the only difference between that person and a liar and a slanderer is that he is a coward in addition.

As Mr. Churchill said this, Mr. Powell, who had been standing in the public part of the room, came forward, pale and indignant, with words of protest on his lips, but he was silenced by cries of "Order!"

Nothing could have been more significant of Mr. Churchill's frame of mind than the manner of his exit. Sir W. Essex made an attempt to conciliate him. He alluded to Mr. Churchill's chivalry, high feeling, and courage—the Committee had merely enabled him to come forward to defend himself and his colleagues, and, therefore, he need not have laid about him so lustily. Then the chairman tried to compose the First Lord's feelings. He was glad Mr. Churchill had come to dissipate the rumours, and, on reflection, he would feel that the Committee had not done him an injustice.

"May I assume your examination of me is at an end?" asked Mr. Churchill.

The chairman assented, and Mr. Churchill hastened out of the room.

MR. CHURCHILL STRONGLY CRITICISED.

Speaking in the Stanley Hall, South Norwood, on April 29, Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., referred to Mr. Churchill's appearance before the Marconi Committee as an instance of the contempt displayed by the Cabinet for the House of Commons. Mr. Malcolm said the Committee had been entrusted with all the powers of a Court of law, including the right to send for persons, papers, and records But Mr. Churchill, when he appeared straightway set about them, lecturing and bullying them asking how they dared insult him by sending for him and what was the evidence and foundation upon which they had summoned him—a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Malcolm added that he was convinced that if anybody, except a Cabinet Minister, had spoken thus to a Select Committee, he would have been reported to the House of Commons for contumacious language.

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Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, May 2.

Although the date of the departure of the King and Queen for Germany to attend the Imperial wedding is not yet officially given out, it is understood that their Majesties will leave on the 22nd of this month. Their stay in Berlin will be very brief, and is not expected to last more than four days at the outside, as the Sovereigns have many engagements at home which do not admit of a prolonged absence.

The esteem and regard in which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are held was emphasised yesterday by the ceaseless stream of visitors who went to write their names at Clarence House, after the news of the second operation on her Royal Highness got about. This is the first occasion for a long time that a member of the Royal Family has been alarmingly ill. The ordinary visitors' books in these occurrences are frequently insufficient, and sheets of paper have to be requisitioned.

To-day Lord Churchill's post-bag will be almost as heavy as is that of the Lord Chamberlain on January 1. Applications for Ascot enclosure tickets pour in literally by thousands, and only a comparatively limited number of these can be entertained. With Lord Churchill rests the difficult task of pronouncing the "dignus est intrare," and for the next few days his lot will not be an altogether enviable one. Those who remember the dilapidated Ascot stands of late-Victorian days would not recognise the elegant modern structures which have replaced them. In connection with the vast sums expended on these, it is interesting to note that a Royal stand erected for the exclusive use of Queen Elizabeth cost the Exchequer of the Virgin Queen the exact sum of thirty-four shillings!

The ancient corporation of Trinity House to which Mr. Winston Churchill has just been admitted as an Elder Brother, last year celebrated the fourth centenary of its existence. Many people are somewhat hazy as to its scope of action but it deals with such subjects as pilotage, lighthouses, and beacons. The uniform of an elder brother is naval, with distinguishing collars and cuffs of scarlet cloth, and the Trinity House coat of arms on the epaulettes, sword-belt, and buttons.

The precautions that are to be taken at Buckingham Palace next Wednesday night when the next Court of the season takes place, to prevent any unauthorized persons forcing their way into the palace are most elaborate. It is known that for some time past efforts have been made by Suffragettes to obtain the necessary "commands."

Mr. Allan Barr, who has a picture accepted by the Royal Academy this year for the first time, is only twenty-two years old. The subject of his picture is a portrait of his father, Mr. James Barr the well-known author and short-story writer. Mr. Allan Barr studied under Mr. Orpen.

Dr. Gustave Monod, who has just become a member of the Royal College of Physician is said to be the first Frenchman to receive that distinction in more than four hundred years. Dr. Monod is, of course, a member of the family of that name which has been prominent in France during the last century and more; no fewer than fifteen of the Monods find a place in the current biographical directory of France.

The Paris Salon, which opens to-day is the oldest exhibition of the kind in Europe. The Academy which directs its affairs was instituted in 1648, and the first exhibition took place in 1666. Originally it was arranged to hold exhibitions once in every two years but they were frequently cancelled because a sufficient number of exhibits was not forthcoming. Between 1683 and 1699, for instance no exhibition was held. Four hundred and fiftythree pictures and sculptures were shown in 1789 and only 191 in 1797. Now the exhibits average 8,000.

—York House, which is apparently the consecrated residence for Presidential visitors, as it has received M. Loubet and M. Fallieres in the past, and next month will open its doors to M. Poincare, is now commodious enough, although none too large. A new hall was added, and other alterations were made at the time of the marriage of their present Majesties, but up to then the house had remained practically as it was in Georgian days, throughout the long residence there of the old Duchess of Cambridge.

The report that the King is looking out for a country estate for the Prince of Wales is, to say the least of it, premature. Not but that there would be a precedent for such a proceeding, as before the late King had attained his fifteenth year, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort began making inquiries as to a suitable country residence for him. Newstead Abbey, Eynsham, in Oxfordshire, and other places were in turn considered, but on the advice of Lord Palmerston, to whose stepson, Mr. Spencer Cowper, Sandringham belonged, that estate was finally selected.

In Mrs. Elizabeth Marie Louise Wootton-Isaacson, whose death is just announced, not many people will recognise that celebrity of Victorian days Mme. Elise, the famous dressmaker. In her way Mme. Elise was an artist, and had as great a vogue in fashionable London as Worth had in Paris. Her daughter married the ninth Lord Beaumont, uncle of the present Baroness Beaumont.

The widening of Fleet-street proceeds appace, and soon the south side of the thoroughfare will be all but unrecognisable to the older generation. "The Manchester Guardian's" new white offices stand bravely out amid the surrounding grime; half a dozen doors lower down the Norwich Union Insurance premises begin to emerge from their scaffolding; No. 58 is as new and clean as a pin; No. 60 (the Old Wellington) is half concealed behind a formidable hoarding; and a little futher east other substantial blocks of property are marked for demolition, and are vacant already. On the opposite side of the street the "Dundee Advertiser's" offices are coming down prior to rebuilding, and the contractor has carefully boarded up Queen Elizabeth's statue outside the church next door, to protect it from possible injury. This is the only outdoor statue of that Sovereign in London.

Quite a number of Commissions in the Regular Army are now going to University students, and at the recent examination, no fewer than sixty-one candidates qualified in military subjects with a view to nomination for appointment to Commissions. More than half of these came from Cambridge, London having only one success, while two were claimed by McGill University, Canada.

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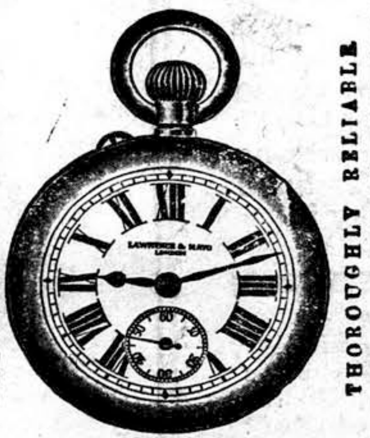

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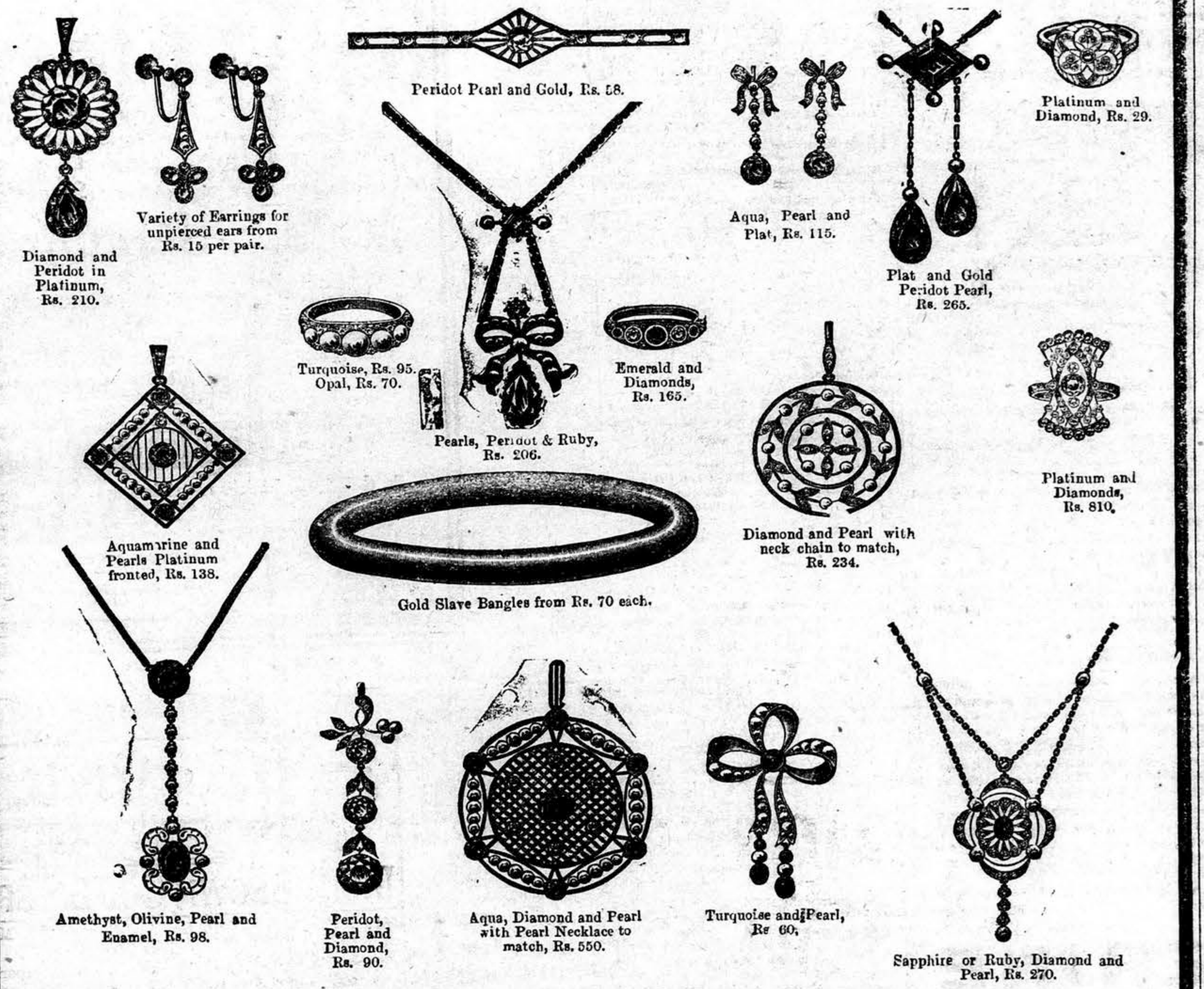

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Hornjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street London, E. C.